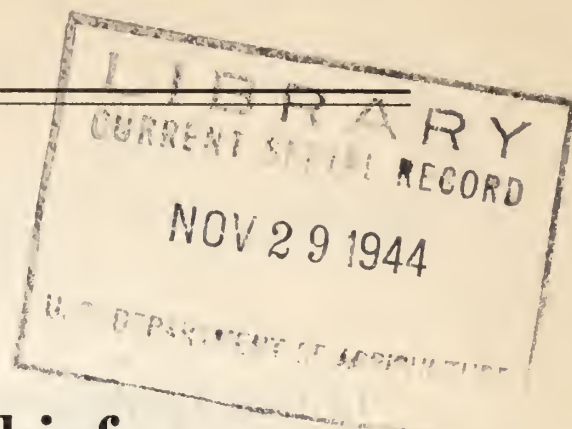


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Report of the Chief
of the
Agricultural Adjustment Agency

1943



WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREWORD

In 1943 American farmers carried forward a wartime production job that is destined to become one of the achievements of World War II. For the seventh consecutive year, farmers broke all previous food-production records. That in itself constitutes an achievement equaled by few major industries. But in addition to producing record quantities, agriculture effectively carried out shifts and adjustments in production so as to provide commodities most urgently needed for war.

Agriculture's conversion to war as illustrated by the 1943 production record was no accident. Like all patriotic citizens, farmers are anxious to do all they can toward achieving victory, even in the face of serious handicaps. However, production of the right amounts of the right commodities takes more than a go-ahead signal to a group of 6 million producers. It takes teamwork in order to avoid back-breaking quantities of some things and not enough of others.

Since long before the war, the farmer-elected committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency were the framework that enabled 6 million individual farmers in thousands of farm communities to work together as a team. In the last 11 years farmers have used that framework to solve many peacetime problems. Many of the accomplishments of those years, such as the Ever-Normal Granary that was filled with food and fiber and the soil fertility that was built up through conservation, have since turned out to be preparedness from which the Nation has collected big dividends. Today, by helping his neighbors translate war food needs into terms of their own individual farms, the farmer committeeman is the spearhead for agriculture's remarkable wartime accomplishments.

Because AAA farmer committeemen are playing such a significant part in today's farm production job, the following report concentrates on this phase of AAA.

In many respects this is more than a report of program operations during 1943. By telling what farmers are doing so well now through joint action, the story of 1943 holds forth inspiring promise of what can be done in the future. Without question the post-war period will bring problems and a need for world-shaking adjustments of a different kind. Whatever comes, farmers know that when individual action is not enough, the farmer committees have proved themselves an effective framework for joint action.

N. E. DODD, *Chief.*

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUST-
MENT AGENCY, 1943

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
FOOD PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION,
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1943.

Mr. J. B. HUTSON,
Director, Food Production Administration.

DEAR MR. HUTSON: I submit herewith the tenth report of the
Agricultural Adjustment Agency, covering the fiscal year ended
June 30, 1943.

Sincerely yours,

N. E. DODD, *Chief.*

FOOD PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 18, 1943.

HON. MARVIN JONES,
War Food Administrator.

DEAR MR. ADMINISTRATOR: Transmitted herewith is the report
of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, covering the fiscal period
July 1, 1942, through June 30, 1943.

Sincerely yours,

J. B. HUTSON, *Director.*

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THE AAA FARMER COMMITTEEMAN AND THE WAR

In community halls, courthouse meeting rooms, schoolhouses, and
farm homes throughout the country, hundreds of thousands of farm

ers were assembled on the afternoon of January 12, 1943. It was National Farm Mobilization Day, and they had just listened to a radio broadcast which included messages from the President, Secretary of Agriculture, officers of the United States armed forces, and other representatives of the United Nations.

"You have done a good job of producing the record-breaking 1942 food crop," the radio voices had said, "but the 1943 job is still bigger. First of all, the production goals are higher—5 percent higher than the 1942 record. At the same time, your supplies of labor, machinery, and other production materials will be lower. Despite the handicaps, can you produce what the Nation needs to fight this war?"

At the close of the radio broadcast, groups of men and women in every farm county in the Nation set out to find the answer to that question. Most of this group were farmers—100,000 of them—State, county, and community committeemen of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

For 10 years this organization of farmer committeemen had been the mainspring for agriculture's action programs. Elected by farmers themselves, the county and community committeemen's standing job had been to help their neighbors work together on problems that could not be handled by individual farmers or communities.

When unmarketable surpluses threatened to drive agriculture into bankruptcy, committeemen apportioned acreage allotments among farms so that farmers could team up in making necessary production adjustments; they helped farmers to divide up the available markets fairly by using marketing quotas. The problems of agriculture in the 1930's, like those of the rest of the world, were many and varied, and farmers through their committeemen used a variety of measures to meet them—conservation practices, crop insurance, crop loans, and the like.

The committeeman's 1943 war job in many respects was bigger and more difficult than any he had undertaken before, but essentially it was still a job of building strength through group effort—mobilizing agriculture of the United States into one huge, efficient production machine.

The first step was to help the farmer apply the national needs to his own farm so that he would know what might be his maximum contribution for the national good. The committeeman was guided by information the United States Department of Agriculture and other war agencies had worked out, showing national wartime needs weighed against the Nation's estimated production capacity.

The next step was to provide as much assistance as possible to help the farmer do his share of the production job.

After national needs were converted into State and county production goals, committeemen undertook a farm-to-farm canvass. They talked with each farmer about national food needs for fighting a world-wide war. The farmer learned of over-all needs and of what could be expected from other farmers in all parts of the country to help meet those needs. With this information, the farmer, with his committeeman, figured out how his farm could help most in meeting national food needs.

After considering various production factors, such as soil, climate, available labor and machinery, and the farmer's production experience, the farmer worked out his farm production plan for 1943. That farm

plan, representing the farmer's own ideas of what he could produce, was to serve as an operating guide for him throughout the season.

Thus, farmers throughout the Nation early in 1943 knew individually and as a group their objective. They responded by planting more land to crops in 1943 than they did in 1942, in spite of production handicaps, such as bad weather at planting time and wartime shortages of labor, machinery, fertilizer, and other supplies and materials.

In telling farmers about the national needs, the committeeman's first job was completed, but he still had a big part to play in administering programs designed to help the farmer toward his production goal. This administrative job may be divided into two parts: First, there were the AAA's own programs; and second, other Department of Agriculture programs, whose local administration was assigned to the committeemen.

AAA'S PART IN WAR FOOD PROGRAM

Several parts of the War Food Program were regular AAA measures, and their administration was naturally the responsibility of the AAA State, county, and community committeemen. The farm plan sheet, the adjustment provisions, benefit payments, and conservation practices were all important parts of the 1943 production program.

The farm plan sheet, serving as a point of contact between the farmer and the Government, has been an AAA mechanism for a number of years. By expanding it to include war crop goals and information on war production programs, it became an effective instrument of the War Food Program in telling each farmer what his Nation needed in terms of his own farm and in giving the Government some idea of intended production.

ADJUSTMENT IS VITAL WAR MEASURE

Adjustment, the process of helping the farm operator scale his crop production upward or downward to meet national agricultural demands, had always been one of the main functions of the AAA. Not only was AAA in a position to provide the machinery for making individual break-downs of the national goals set up for crops needed in greater quantity, but AAA's allotments and marketing quotas prevented a wasteful expansion of competing but less essential crops.

The flexibility of these measures proved helpful in meeting the food needs which continued to change as the war progressed. In many cases war developments changed specific food needs almost overnight. Agriculture was ready to fit its operations to the new demands. First of all, the farmer committeemen were in a position to bring information about the changed conditions direct to farmers in a matter of days. At the same time, the program's adjustment machinery could help in meeting the new problem.

The changes in the wheat situation and the subsequent program adjustments made to meet the new developments illustrate the flexibility of the program.

The summer and fall of 1942 found American wheat bins clogged. All regular storage facilities were filled, large numbers of other buildings were constructed for wheat storage, many farmers increased their farm storage, steel bins having approximately 27 million bushels capacity were shipped into the wheat area, and some 38 million bushels

of additional storage was added by construction of new wooden bins. Notwithstanding these actions, considerable wheat had to be stored on the ground for extended periods, and railroads placed an embargo on wheat shipments except where farmers could show that cars would be unloaded at destination. Good yields, plus the disappearance of export markets following the outbreak of war in 1939, had built up these supplies at a tremendous rate. Only the use of acreage allotments, marketing quotas, and loans had enabled farmers to maintain their wheat income.

In the winter of 1942, however, changing war conditions opened new domestic markets for wheat. With greater buying power, the home population was buying and eating more wheat products. The new synthetic-rubber industry and the munitions industry found in wheat a usable raw product. The wartime increase in the production of livestock brought about more widespread use of wheat for feed.

All in all, the new uses and increases in consumption all along the line more than offset the prewar export markets, and the United States ended the crop year June 30, 1943, with a record-breaking consumption of wheat.

The wheat program was changed to meet the new situation which had developed so rapidly. In February 1943 the wheat marketing quota was suspended and farmers in spring wheat areas were urged to increase wheat plantings wherever it would not interfere with the production of more vital war crops. Committeemen informed farmers about the new needs. At the same time, wheat held off the market during the years of surplus was flowing into channels of war-time uses.

As wartime demand for other crops developed, similar action was taken on these crops under the AAA program. For 1943, acreage allotments were determined for all the six basic crops—corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco, rice, and peanuts—but only in the case of cotton and tobacco were allotments and marketing quotas applied so as to check undue expansion at the expense of food and feed crops. (See also pp. 5, 6.)

In the case of corn and wheat, farmers were encouraged to plant as much as they could without reducing the acreage for such priority crops as soybeans, peanuts, rice, and high-yielding feed crops.

The acreage allotment set up for each farm was used to determine the maximum production adjustment payment the farmer could earn for making the adjustments he and his committeeman had worked out in his farm plan. In arriving at this maximum payment (the farm's acreage allotment times the farm's normal yield multiplied by crop-payment rate) the following rates were used:

	<i>Cents</i>		<i>Cents</i>
Cotton.....pound..	1. 0	Tobacco—Cont'd—	
Corn.....bushel..	3. 0	Fire-cured.....pound..	1. 2
Wheat.....do.....	8. 5	Dark.....do.....	. 7
Rice.....hundredweight..	2. 0	Virginia sun-cured.....do.....	. 5
Tobacco:		Cigar (41).....do.....	. 4
Flue-cured.....pound..	. 4	Cigar (62).....do.....	. 7
Burley.....do.....	. 4	Other cigar.....do.....	. 5

These were the final rates for the year. Under the program, preliminary rates may be adjusted up or down if necessary to make the total payments come within the amount appropriated. The record-

high participation and changes in the 1943 program necessitated a reduction from the rates originally announced for cotton, corn, and wheat.

CROP PROGRAMS CHANGED TO FIT NEEDS

Following is a summary of developments in the 1943 crop programs which illustrate how changes were constantly being made to meet new wartime conditions:

War crops.—Production goals based on the Nation's needs and allocated on the basis of each State and county's production capacity were worked out for each of the urgently needed war crops, such as flaxseed, dry beans, dry peas, soybeans, and peanuts. Using the farm plan sheet, committeemen helped each farmer translate these national needs into terms of what his individual farm could produce.

In some areas crop payments were made contingent upon the planting of at least 90 percent of the farm's war crop goal unless such planting was prevented by abnormal weather. The latter part of this provision dealing with the weather was added late in May, when unfavorable weather conditions delayed and upset cropping plans in most sections of the country. Thus, the committeemen in many States had the job of determining whether or not abnormal weather had prevented the farmer from planting 90 percent of his farm's war crop goals.

Wheat.—The 1943 national wheat acreage allotment was 55,000,000 acres. However, farmers were urged to voluntarily hold plantings to 52,500,000 acres in order to make acreage available for more vitally needed crops. The estimated 1943 planted acreage was 54,159,000 acres.

Before the spring wheat was planted it became apparent wheat consumption was going to be greater than at first anticipated. Therefore, it was announced that, even though wheat farmers exceeded their wheat allotments, they would be eligible for wheat loans and that no deductions would be made from AAA wheat payments for excess wheat acreage.

Marketing quotas which were in effect on the 1942 crop and which would have been in effect on the 1943 crop were suspended February 23, 1943.

Corn.—The corn acreage allotments for producers in the commercial corn area were increased 5 percent over those for 1942. However, producers who wished to exceed their allotments by planting up to their "usual acreage" (125 percent of farm corn acreage allotment) were permitted to do so without incurring reductions in their payments. Later when feed needs became greater, as a result of greatly expanded livestock production, further adjustments were made by lifting this provision also. In other words, farmers in the commercial corn area could overplant their corn allotments without affecting their corn adjustment payments. Outside the commercial area there were no allotments.

Cotton.—The acreage allotted for 1943 was about 27,200,000 acres. However, farmers were urged to voluntarily hold total cotton acreage to 22,500,000 acres, as a means of making further substitutions of war crops wherever possible. The 1943 planted acreage was approximately 21,995,000 acres.

On March 6, 1943, cotton farmers were told they could exceed their 1943 cotton acreage allotments by 10 percent and still qualify for full payments.

Cotton marketing quotas for the 1943 and 1944 crops were suspended on July 10, 1943, after the July crop report indicated that cotton farmers were planting much less than the permitted acreage under quotas. No marketing-quota penalties will be assessed against cotton during the 1943-44 crop year, regardless of the amount marketed.

On August 4 it was announced that those farmers who unknowingly overplanted their cotton acreage allotments would not be denied any part of their payments because of such overplanting.

Tobacco.—The 1943 allotments for all types of tobacco, except burley, were about the same as for 1942. In the case of burley, the figure was increased 10 percent. Later in the spring the allotment provisions were revised for most types so that growers could exceed their acreage by 5 percent or one-tenth of an acre, whichever was greater. This tolerance was provided to avoid any plow-up and waste of fertilizer or labor where a farmer planting close to his allotment made a small error in measurement. Still later deductions for excess tobacco acreage were removed for all types except burley and flue-cured.

Marketing quotas were originally proclaimed on flue-cured, burley, dark air-cured, and fire-cured tobacco, but were lifted on the latter two types on August 14, 1943, prior to marketing.

Rice.—The 1943 allotment was 1,380,000 acres; however, no deduction was made for exceeding the farm allotment.

Potatoes and truck crops.—A special payment was offered potato and truck crop producers for increasing their 1943 production. The potato payment, announced after the potato goal had been increased 100,000 acres, was based on acreage planted to potatoes in excess of 90 percent of the farm goal, not to exceed the larger of 1 acre or 20 percent of the goal. The rate of payment per acre was 50 cents per bushel times the normal yield. Potato production, for example, increased over 25 percent above 1942.

The payment on truck crops for fresh market was made on the same basis, and the payment rate was \$50 per acre. Vegetables included were carrots, snap beans, lima beans, beets, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, and green peas grown for fresh consumption, and the acreage of other vegetables double-cropped exclusive of watermelons, cantaloups, and cucumbers.

COMMITTEEMAN'S ADJUSTMENT WORK SHOWS RESULTS

The effectiveness of the committeeman's adjustment work is written in the record of the harvests. That is no record of business as usual. It shows farmers have converted to war. They shifted their production to needed war crops on a quantity basis—a record-breaking quantity basis.

Oil crops are an example. When the war cut off imports of vegetable oils, the solution was to increase domestic production of soybeans, peanuts, and flaxseed. Farmers shifted to these crops on an unprecedented scale. Here is the record (1943 production from

October crop report figures as a percent of the prewar 10-year—1932–41—average):

	Percent
Soybeans-----	401
Peanuts-----	228
Flaxseed-----	362

Dry peas, beans, and Irish potatoes are important war foods needed to provide a balanced diet for soldiers and civilians. This is how production of these crops has been stepped up (1943 production from October crop report as percent of the prewar average):

	Percent
Dry peas-----	361
Dry beans-----	159
Irish potatoes-----	129

Meat, milk, and eggs have always been staples on the American dinner table, and the war has naturally made them just that much more important and that much more in demand. This is how farmers responded (preliminary figures on 1943 output as percent of prewar average):

	Percent
Meat-----	142
Milk-----	112
Eggs-----	123

Many factors, in addition to the farmer's patriotic desire to do his best for victory, have contributed to the achievement of this kind of big-scale selected production. The foundation on which all other measures had to be built, however, was the committeemen's work: First, in informing farmers what Uncle Sam needed for war; and second, in providing each individual farmer the means for joining his own production effort with the efforts of the 6 million other American farmers.

Thus, by providing farmers the means for joint action, committeemen were the key to the achievement of the wartime production job, just as they had been the key to the solution of peacetime economic ills.

CONSERVATION WORK HELPS BOOST YIELDS

One big reason why the American farmer has thus far been able to accomplish the stupendous task of feeding our armed forces, supplying our friends abroad, and keeping the American people eating better than they did in peacetime, is the way in which conservation farming promoted by the AAA farm program has increased yields per acre.

In the years 1933–42, yields per acre of major crops were 8.8 percent above yields per acre in the pre-farm program decade of 1923–32. The soil conservation program, however, did not become fully effective until 1937. In the 6 years 1937–42, crop yields per acre were 20.8 percent above the 1923–32 average.

At a time when both labor and land were scarce, the AAA's machinery for encouraging farmers to carry out soil-building practices took on increased significance. This is borne out by the fact that while average acreage in 1937–42 was about 5 percent below the 1923–32 average, total agricultural output increased 12.2 percent.

GREATER PRODUCTION AIM OF 1943 PROGRAM

When the conservation phase of the AAA program was drafted for 1943, two noteworthy steps were taken.

First, greater latitude was given local committeemen in determining specifications for practices and the size of payments farmers could earn in carrying out the practices.

Second, greater emphasis was placed on those practices that would save and improve the soil, make possible the best use of water supplies, increase range and pasture forage, prevent wind and water erosion, and by doing these things, increase production at once.

Routine practices and those which would be carried out in desired volume without payment were not eligible for payment.

As in the past, farmers were offered payment only for actual performance of approved practices. In working out the rates, consideration was given to the estimated average cost of performing the practices and the relative need for the practice and the farmer's familiarity with it.

Since the amount of funds available for practices was limited, a practice allowance was determined for each farm. This allowance represented a maximum the farmer could earn for certain production practices. There were, however, some practices which were unlimited such as terracing in certain Southern States, for which the farmer could earn payments for as much as he accomplished.

A number of factors entered into the determination of the farm allowance in order to fit the program to the area and farm and at the same time obtain a maximum contribution to the war effort. The factors included such items as the acreage of cropland on the farm in excess of the farm's acreage allotments, the amount of grazing or pasture land, the number of livestock (in certain areas), and the acreage of commercial orchard and vegetable land on the farm.

After arriving at a figure on that basis, the county committee had the authority to adjust, within certain broad limits, the farm's allowance in accordance with the farm's conservation problems. For example, in making the adjustment, the committee would take into account the type and degree of erosion on the farm, the topography of the land, the type of soil, the type of farming, the acreage of war-crop goals, the need for maintaining and increasing soil fertility, the need for and the practicability of water conservation, and the availability of labor, equipment, and material required in carrying out needed practices.

PRACTICES FITTED TO NEEDS OF AREAS

The practices approved for payment under the program were likewise fitted to the needs of the area. For instance, in the western wheat country, a practice farmers are encouraged to carry out is to summer-fallow part of their land and to protect this summer fallow from wind and water erosion by a special type of cultivation or by the use of strip cropping. Experience has shown that protected summer fallow not only permits the land to rest for a season but also stores up moisture in the soil, so that a substantially greater yield will be maintained.

In southern sections of the country, where land lying uncovered through the winter has been a water-erosion problem, the cover-crop

practice has proved highly beneficial. By planting a cover crop in the fall after the season's commercial crop has been harvested, the land is protected from erosion during the winter. In the spring the cover crop is plowed under in order to build up the soil by the incorporation of the vegetative matter. Leguminous cover crops are especially encouraged since they also add nitrogen to the soil, an important function at this time when commercial nitrogen is needed in the manufacture of munitions.

Development of springs and the construction of watering places are important among the practices offered in the western range country, and they meet a problem peculiar to that area. By having watering spots located at scattered points over their range, stockmen have found that their stock will graze over the entire range instead of crowding close around a single watering hole. As a result the grass around the available watering place is not ruined by overgrazing. All parts of the range are grazed, and greater numbers of livestock can be supported.

Other practices are applicable over nearly every section of the country. Contouring is one of the more important wartime practices. Contouring can be counted upon to increase per-acre yields in some areas by at least 10 percent. This is immediate increased production. It has been demonstrated that 50 contoured acres can mean a production at least equivalent to that of 55 acres farmed up and down the slope.

Contouring is but one conservation way—grassed drainageways and strip cropping are partners of contouring, and they also can be applied by comparatively simple and easy operations.

Another type of practice widely encouraged was the application of various types of materials such as superphosphate and lime. It was part of the program's purpose to expand the production of these materials and to help farmers obtain them at reasonable rates. As an example, the AAA made arrangements to purchase phosphate and lime in large quantities, and many farmers were able to obtain what they needed from the county committee in lieu of conservation payments.

The AAA's interest in furnishing materials to farmers stems from the desire to promote the growing of seeds—particularly those needed for green-manure and cover crops, to promote the agricultural use of lime and phosphate which would not be moved through normal trade channels, to supplement existing distribution channels, and more recently to promote the manufacture and delivery of lime and phosphate during periods that are normally slack. The latter makes it possible for plants to operate more economically by having orders located and placed much earlier, thus eliminating or minimizing slack periods. This not only works to the advantage of the farmers and the plants, but also serves to ease wartime transportation by spreading the hauling over a longer period.

As a result of the conservation practices encouraged under the program, farmers in many areas, despite the handicaps imposed by the war, built up the productiveness of their soil. It was a job they had been carrying on since the beginning of the conservation program in 1936.

A significant example of the increased use of practices under the program is the application of limestone and phosphate. From 1936

through 1942, the total amount of limestone used by farmers cooperating in the program in continental United States was 63,915,000 tons. This rose from 3,620,000 tons in 1936 to 18,971,000 tons in 1942. When limestone was first supplied to farmers in lieu of payments in 1938, the total amount furnished was 38,116 tons, as compared with 12,623,000 tons supplied in 1942.

The total amount of phosphate (converted to a 20-percent basis) applied by cooperating farmers from 1936 through 1942 was 4,150,000 tons. This increased from 121,000 tons in 1936 to 1,173,000 in 1942. The amount furnished by AAA increased from 54,000 in 1937, when phosphate was first furnished, to 818,000 tons in 1942 (all 20-percent basis).

While detailed figures on practices carried out under the 1943 program are not available, preliminary estimates indicate that approximately \$195,000,000 will be earned by farmers. This compares with about \$167,000,000 earned under the 1942 program, \$122,000,000 in 1941, and about \$115,000,000 in 1940. Thus the amount of money earned by farmers—a good measure of the work done—for carrying out such practices has increased 45 percent in 3 years.

COMMITTEEMEN KEY TO CONSERVATION SUCCESS

Committeemen—State, county, and community—carry full responsibility for the field administration of the AAA's conservation program. The committeeman's first responsibility is to inform farmers of the practices carried in the program and to explain how the practices will improve the farmer's land and production. He tells the amount of payment the farmer may earn from the AAA program for carrying out the practice in the approved manner, and he may help draw up a conservation program fitted to the farmer's own particular farm. Many of these practices have been developed after years of experimental work and demonstration by State experiment stations and extension services.

In cases where materials and services are provided in lieu of cash payments, the committeeman is responsible for seeing that farmers get those materials and services, either from the AAA directly or through purchase orders.

At the close of the season, the committeeman's job is to assist in checking performance and certify that the farmer's application for payment is in order. Up to 1943, performance was checked by actual inspection of each practice a farmer carried out. However, in 1943, in order to conserve manpower and promote economy, most farmers made out their own reports of conservation work they had done, in much the same manner a citizen files an income-tax return. The committeeman continued to make spot checks and still had the responsibility for certifying the application for payment.

COMMITTEEMEN AND U. S. D. A. PROGRAMS

From the time the committee system was created, the farmer committeemen have been responsible for the local administration of many National Farm Program measures, in addition to those which came strictly within AAA legislation and appropriations.

The war has increased both the number and the extent of these jobs. Developments, particularly since Pearl Harbor, have brought farmers

face to face with many war problems that could be solved only through joint action. Because of their peacetime experience in providing farmers the framework for action on a Nation-wide front, the farmer committeemen were well prepared for doing the same kind of a job in connection with many of the agricultural war problems.

The committeeman's work since war came consequently has gone well beyond his first and most important job of explaining the Nation's food needs to his neighbors and of helping them adjust their production plans to those war needs. His work has been aimed at helping farmers overcome a great variety of production handicaps.

MANY PREWAR JOBS CONTINUE

In serving farmers during wartime, the committeemen naturally found it necessary to help develop and administer new programs to fit new situations. However, many U. S. D. A. measures that committeemen had been administering before the war continued to be effective tools against wartime problems.

This survey of the many committeemen's jobs aside from those that are specifically AAA will begin with jobs continued from prewar years:

Commodity loans.—The Commodity Credit Corporation in making loans on farm commodities direct to the producers has always operated through State and county AAA committees. The war placed new importance upon this work, because the loans not only enabled producers to provide an orderly flow of commodities to market but they also served as one means of providing reasonable price floors for needed crops.

The committeeman's work in connection with loans expanded as the number of commodities on which loans were made increased. During 1943 loans were available to producers of corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco, rice, rye, barley, grain sorghums, soybeans for oil, flaxseed, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans and peas, and hay and pasture seeds.

In administering these loans, the county committees were responsible, first of all, for explaining the programs to the farmers. Applications for loans were made to the committees, who then had to make sure storage facilities were adequate and that the commodity offered for loan met minimum standards. After the loan was made, the committee was responsible for making periodic inspections of the commodity, in cases where it was stored on the farm, and for handling liquidations of the loans. Once these application papers get the committee's approval, the farmer has but to take them to a CCC-approved lending agency, usually a local bank, to obtain his loan.

Purchase programs.—Another Department of Agriculture price support operation in which committeemen have participated is the purchase of certain commodities such as dry edible beans and soybeans for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Cover-crop seed program.—Committeemen have carried out two important jobs in connection with the cover-crop seed program which the AAA inaugurated in 1940 and has continued every year since. First, committees in the seed-producing areas, principally the Pacific Northwest, work with farmers there to increase production of winter legume seed. This has involved explanation of the need for seed and its income-building possibilities as well as local administration of the program to provide seed and a price-support for the new crop. Second, committees in Southern and East Central States work with farmers in

their areas to increase use of winter cover crops. The committees help farmers obtain the seed through regular channels or through the committee as a conservation material in lieu of payments earned under the conservation program.

This program has grown in importance with the war, because winter cover crops serve not only to increase productivity of the land but the leguminous cover crops can replace nitrogenous fertilizers at a time when nitrates are needed in war production.

Crop insurance.—Committeemen have been the local representatives of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. They have been insurance men, in effect. The committeemen's insurance work has consisted of more than providing farmers with information regarding the provisions of the crop-insurance program and its application to individual farms. It also has involved some collection and compilation of base period and current production data for individual farms, the determination, subject to approval by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, of average yields and premium rates for each farm on the basis of production history, the solicitation and writing of insurance, the preparation of the insurance documents, the collection of premiums, the inspection of damaged fields, and the adjustment of crop losses. The cost of this work is met by transfer of funds from the FCIC.

Sugar program.—Local administration of the conditional-payment phase of the Sugar Program is a responsibility of the county committeemen. The committeemen determine the acreage planted and the acreage abandoned or harvested. Committeemen also determine growers' compliance with the labor provisions and the soil-conservation requirements of the program. Upon receipt of marketing reports from sugar-beet-processing companies, the applications for payment are prepared in the county office. The signatures of the producers are then secured, and the applications are certified and forwarded to the State office for audit and payment. The conditional payments are based on the amount of sugar produced, but special payments are also made to partially compensate growers for crop losses due to natural disasters.

HANDLING NEW WARTIME JOBS

In addition to carrying on such continuing jobs as are described above, the committeemen from time to time, ever since they were first organized, have provided the organization for meeting special problems, frequently of an emergency nature.

The war, naturally, has resulted in a number of new emergency problems that committeemen have been in a position to tackle successfully. Following are several examples:

Corn and wheat movement into flood areas.—In the spring of 1943, after floods had left many areas short of livestock feed, committeemen were called upon to determine which farmers were in need and to help them obtain the feed they needed. Committeemen helped the CCC direct shipments of corn and wheat to dealers in the stricken areas. Where no dealers were available, the committees handled the distribution of CCC shipments themselves.

Corn marketing program.—During the summer of 1943 committeemen provided the machinery for speeding up corn marketings that kept many vitally needed corn-processing plants in operation. The

problem developed late in the spring, when many war plants that use corn and corn products in their production processes were unable to obtain adequate supplies of corn and were threatened with a shut-down. A few corn-processing plants actually did stop operations.

Corn Belt AAA committeemen were called upon to explain to farmers the urgent need for corn and the Government's price proposition.

Thirty days after the committeemen started to work, the bottleneck was broken. Millions of bushels of corn had been sent to market and millions more pledged for delivery as soon as farm work would permit the shelling or as soon as local elevators could handle it. Processing plants resumed full-time operations with the prospect of keeping their plants in operation at full speed until the 1943 corn crop was available.

Enlisting idle acres in 1943 production.—In an effort to make a maximum use of all agricultural resources in carrying out the big 1943 production job, the Secretary of Agriculture early in the season asked county and community committeemen of the AAA to locate idle farms or idle tracts of farm land in their own communities and, on their own initiative, see that this land was put into useful production.

To accomplish this task, the AAA office in many counties was made a rental clearing house for farmers having idle tracts they themselves could not farm and for those who wished to rent land or expand their operations. This, plus the work the committeemen did in surveying their own communities, served to hold idle land at a minimum.

Hemp program.—When the main United States source of hemp was cut off after the loss of the Philippines, the supply of marine rope and cordage was seriously threatened. To meet the problem the CCC bought available supplies of hempseed and distributed these supplies through AAA committees to farmers in Kentucky, a suitable seed-producing area.

The Kentucky farmers grew a seed crop in 1942 that made possible the production of hemp for fiber in six Midwest States during 1943.

Committeemen handled the expanded production program by visiting prospective producers and in behalf of the CCC negotiated contracts with those who wished to begin hemp production. Under the contract, seed was provided, special harvesting machinery was made available on a custom basis, and the CCC agreed to purchase the crop.

Castor-bean seeds.—The 1943 castor-bean seed production program, carried out by the AAA in cooperation with the CCC and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, represented a continuation of the program begun in 1941 for producing seed stocks of high-oil-content varieties of castor beans. The national goal for high-oil-content castor beans was set at 10,000 acres under the 1943 program. In the eight States in which the program operated, 9,162.2 acres of castor beans were planted by 2,945 producers.

WAR BOARD ACTIVITIES

One of the most important contributions the committee organization has made to the national war program, aside from its AAA work to adjust food production to war needs, is its service to the United States Department of Agriculture State and county War Boards.

These boards were organized by the Secretary of Agriculture in July 1941 to coordinate the defense, and later the war, activities of all Department agencies.

Because the AAA committees represented each State and county in the country and because these committeemen were farmers, the chairmen of the county AAA committees were named chairmen of the county U. S. D. A. War Boards. In the States the chairmen (the executive officer in Southern States) were designated the chairmen of the State U. S. D. A. War Boards.

The boards consisted of representatives of all Department agencies operating in the field. In August 1943 the membership of the State boards was expanded to include State Supervisors of Vocational Agriculture and State Commissioners of Agriculture.

The work of the boards covers such a wide range that in virtually every State and county the chairman has been obliged to devote full time to the job, and the State and county AAA offices, which were designated as headquarters for the boards, have become the hub of agriculture's war activities.

The AAA chairman, in his capacity as chairman of the War Board, and frequently other members of the AAA committee, have many responsibilities in connection with War Board work. A summary of these activities follows:

Farm machinery rationing.—The county AAA chairman and two other farmers designated by the county U. S. D. A. War Board serve on the County Farm Machinery Rationing Committee. This committee must consider all applications for purchase certificates which are needed to buy new rationed farm machinery. In order to determine which applicants are most in need of new machinery, farmers are interviewed and their requirements discussed. The committee has authority to work out pooling arrangements where necessary.

The county committees are responsible to the State War Board. The State boards also determine what counties will need new equipment and help work out distribution plans for new farm machinery made available by WPB.

Other farm rationing.—County War Boards provide a means for distributing fairly a number of other critical farm supplies needed in maintaining war production. For example, they allocate pressure cookers, copper wire, lumber, and smaller type stationary engines. They must give their approval before steel wheels for tractors may be converted to rubber tires. They assist farmers with the preparation of priority forms for the purchase of critical items essential to war-food production but outside the regular farm-machinery rationing program. They help farmers obtain what they need of about 150 hardware items by supplying dealers with certifications as to necessity.

Construction permits.—County and State War Boards are called upon to review and give their recommendations on applications for all on-farm construction that involves the use of any critical material and costs more than \$1,000.

Transportation.—The county War Board is responsible for reviewing and making recommendations on farmers' applications for gasoline and tires. This work has made it possible for the Office of Price Administration to speed up and handle applications with greater equity as the program has progressed.

Working with the county War Board on transportation matters is a County Farm Transportation Committee made up of an AAA county committeeman, two other farmers, a trucker, and a farm supply dealer. This committee is responsible for developing transportation programs that will hold to a minimum the mileage traveled by farm vehicles within the county.

Production loans.—Production loans of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation are handled by Farm Credit Administration representatives in the county. The War Board, however, was asked to review each application for an RACC loan and to certify as to the farmer's need for funds to increase production of essential agricultural products.

Surveys.—From time to time, as information on various agricultural problems and situations is needed, War Boards are called upon to make surveys. Examples of such surveys include: County-by-county monthly requirements for soybean meal during the coming year, local needs for new farm trucks, the kind and number of farm machines in dealers' hands before the rationing program was launched.

Slaughter permits.—The county War Board issues permits to farm slaughterers who slaughter for sale less than 400 pounds of meat a year. It is also responsible for issuing livestock dealers' licenses.

Labor.—The county War Board's only labor responsibility has to do with draft deferments. The War Board can initiate or review requests for agricultural deferment with the county Selective Service Boards. It is also authorized to request anyone who is in a non-essential occupation and who has a farm background to take a job on a dairy farm if one is available.

Scrap collection.—The State chairman is a member of the State Salvage Committee, and in most States he is made responsible for programs to collect scrap material in rural areas.

Vegetable price program.—Under the vegetable program, the Government buys processed vegetables from canners who pay certain specified minimum prices to producers. The War Boards have the job of certifying those vegetable canners who have contracted with growers on those terms.

Other jobs.—The boards' work extends into almost every activity that has an influence on agriculture's contribution to the war. The jobs go far beyond those listed above. The boards, for example, encourage farmers to repair and construct essential storage facilities. They put on drives to encourage orderly marketing of hogs to avoid glutted slaughterhouses. They urge farmers having farm woodlands to harvest a maximum of forest products.

Frequently the boards are called upon to perform services for other war agencies. Such jobs include assisting the Army and Navy in purchases of war-plant sites and in relocating displaced farm families; certifying farmers' applications for explosives licenses to the Explosives Control Division, Bureau of Mines; and cooperating with the Treasury Department in putting on war bond and stamp drives.

ACTIVITIES IN COUNTY OFFICES

A picture of the huge work load of these farmer committeemen may be obtained by inspecting a county work record for a single month.

Polk County is a sample Iowa county in the heart of agricultural

America. The activities that take place in the office of the AAA committee and U. S. D. A. War Board are duplicated in counties throughout the Nation.

In March 1943, 2,367 farmers visited the Polk County office. There were 290 nonfarm callers. A total of 1,238 inquiries were made by telephone, 20 percent of them from city people.

To secure proper distribution of soybean seed among the county's 2,500 soybean growers, 7 seed dealers were selected by the committee to handle the seed.

About 460 tons of superphosphate were distributed to farmers by way of the committee office, and 319 applications were received for about 5,000 tons of limestone.

The county committee prepared and sent 12,480 letters to farmers to promote the second war bond drive.

Sixty wheat loans and 120 corn loans were liquidated during the month.

Sale and shipment to farmers of some 12,000 bushels of CCC soybeans and 36,113 bushels of corn were arranged by the Committee.

Thirty inspections were made of farm-stored grain, and the construction of 30 storage bins was arranged.

Ten carloads of feed wheat were ordered from the Commodity Credit Corporation, and a carload of soybean meal was distributed to farmers to help relieve a protein-feed shortage.

About 1,300 applications were received from farmers for rationed machinery, equipment, and fencing.

Two applications for farm buildings were approved and 35 applications for farm-truck gasoline were received, while 75 livestock dealer permits were issued.

Recommendations of the farmer-committeemen of Polk county on nearly 100 Selective Service cases were accepted by local boards.

War crop goals were worked out in cooperation with 2,946 farmers for as many farms.

Almost 100 farmers were given aid in making applications for priorities to buy electric wiring.

Besides these office duties in 1 month's time, members of the committee were called upon to attend several meetings in the county—meetings by farm organizations, grain-elevator men, and Parent-Teachers Associations—to explain various phases of the War Food Program.

This demonstrates the extent and variety of the business carried on by the farmer committeemen. They are helping their neighbors overcome wartime obstacles in food and fiber production. In effect, they are the trouble shooters for any farm-production problem which may arise in their counties. At the same time, they are carrying on their first and foremost job of running their own farms and thereby making their production contribution on that front as well.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FARMER COMMITTEEMAN

The AAA farmer committeeman, who today is playing such a vital role in agriculture's gigantic production job, came into being with the farm program created in the AAA legislation of 1933. That legislation did not specify the kind of organization to be used in the development and administration of the new program, but it was the spirit of the law that farmers themselves should have a large part in

the conduct of their program and should be responsible for its operation. Even before 1933 those who were most active in the movement for national farm legislation had come to the conclusion that if a vehicle for joint farmer action could be devised, farmers themselves were the ones best qualified to direct it.

When the first AAA programs were launched, therefore, farmer participation in the formulation of policies and the administration of various measures became a guiding principle.

At the start of the early commodity programs, some administrative as well as policy-making tasks were delegated to farmer committees who operated largely under the supervision of the Extension Service. As the program progressed, however, greater recognition was given to the importance of utilizing the knowledge and experience of farmers themselves, if sound decisions were to be reached on the many immediate problems that arose locally. Moreover, it was felt more and more strongly that, in any continuing program, full responsibility for local administration should rest upon representatives of the farmers to whom it would apply.

Progress toward this goal has varied within wide limits. In the main, the advance of the farmer committeeman from an advisory capacity to active administration has been steady and rapid in most States. Although the principle of farmer administration was contained in the original Adjustment Act, the Secretary of Agriculture was directed to use farmer administration under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

The act of 1938 required the Secretary of Agriculture to designate local administrative areas, provided that cooperating producers in those areas should elect local and county committees from among their own number, and specified that certain administrative functions, notably the apportioning of county acreage allotments among individual farms, should be carried out through county and community committees.

Ever since 1933 the county association has been the basic unit in the farmer organization. These associations, known first as (Commodity) Production Control Associations and after 1936 as County Agricultural Conservation Associations, include as members all farmers of a community who cooperate in the programs.

Each farmer eligible for membership in the association is eligible to vote in the election of community committeemen held each year. Each farm community—there are approximately 29,000 communities consisting of 1 or more townships—elects 3 members to its community committee.

Farmers at the community meeting also elect a delegate to represent them at a county convention. When these community delegates gather they elect a county AAA committee of three farmers. The county agricultural extension agent is an ex officio member. There are 3,029 such county committees operating in the United States.

Altogether, not counting alternates, there are 9,087 county committeemen and approximately 87,000 community committeemen.

Since committeemen are elected annually by their farmer neighbors, they are directly responsible to the farmers of their county and community. If they do not administer the program satisfactorily, farmers who elected them have the democratic privilege of replacing them with

new members at the next election, and farmers exercise this privilege. There is an annual change in committee membership of approximately 20 percent.

Committeemen receive pay for the time they devote to the program. The average pay of committeemen varies in different localities and in different parts of the country, but the daily rate of pay is from \$3 to \$6 a day. Most of the rates are around \$4 a day.

The committeeman's pay as well as the committee's other operating expenses is deducted from funds made available for payments to farmers.

As the programs have developed through the last 11 years, the responsibilities of the county committees have grown. These committees, with the help of community committeemen, are in charge of the programs within the county. Their responsibilities, described in more detail in other sections of this report, include explanation of program provisions to farmers, determination of individual goals and allotments, specifying conservation practices, certifying eligibility to participation in loan and other programs, checking performance and certifying applications for payment. Under the War Food Program, many war jobs have been added to the long list of responsibilities.

In addition to the administrative tasks, the committeemen play an important part in program development. Their recommendations help to shape agricultural programs to fit the needs of their own localities and to help meet the problems of farmers and consumers throughout the Nation.

The committeeman is in a position to speak for the farmer, not only because he is in constant touch with his farmer neighbors but also because he is a farmer himself.

Operations of county committees are linked by means of a State AAA committee. The State committee consists of three to five farmers who are residents of the State and who are appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The State Director of Agricultural Extension is an ex officio member of the committee.

Servicing and directing the State committees are the regional divisions which are a part of the central office of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. These divisions, their directors, and the States served by each are as follows:

EAST CENTRAL DIVISION—Charles D. Lewis, *Director*. States: Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

NORTHEAST DIVISION—A. W. Manchester, *Director*. States: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

NORTH CENTRAL DIVISION—Leroy K. Smith, *Director*. States: Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

SOUTHERN DIVISION—I. W. Duggan, *Director*. States: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.

WESTERN DIVISION—G. F. Geissler, *Director*. States: North Dakota, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

The Division of Special Programs, W. G. Finn, *Director*, supervises program operations in Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii.

The Division of Information, Willard Lamphere, *Chief*, handles over-all AAA information, while State and county information functions are performed through State and county AAA committees.

The State and national staffs of the agency include many men who are farmers and who once held posts on county committees. Thus, through farmer administration, the AAA supplies a channel through which the demands, experience, and the knowledge of farmers have flowed to shape effective farm programs and to make them ever stronger. The experience these farmer committeemen gained through a decade of peacetime work and now through 2 years of war is the bulwark of agriculture for meeting the problems of 1944 and the future.

PLANS FOR 1944

As farmers enter another production year, the work of the committeemen takes on added importance. The need for many of the critical crops has increased even over the high 1943 levels. Production handicaps carry little promise of diminishing materially. Many farmers are reaching the point where productive land into which crops may be expanded is no longer plentiful. Labor is likely to be more scarce. More new farm machinery and equipment will be produced than in 1943, but the increase is short of what farmers may feel they need in order to do an adequate production job. Then, too, there is still the problem of allocating the machines equitably and effectively.

National production goals have been worked out once more for the various crops. This was done during October at State meetings held throughout the country. Representatives of State and national agricultural agencies and organizations worked with the State AAA committeemen in translating national needs into actual production goals. County production goals will be established, and in the early weeks of 1944 farmer committeemen will visit each farm and again help farmers work out their production plans for the new year. As in the past, this plan, when completed, will show what each farmer thinks he can produce, measuring his land capacity, equipment, labor, and other production facilities against the national needs.

With additional acreage which may be put into production definitely limited, and with the needs more than matching agriculture's production capacity, there is an urgent necessity for getting the most out of each acre through effective use of conservation practices. The committeeman's job will be to assist farmers in selecting those production-increasing practices they would not otherwise perform.

In many instances an incentive for carrying out these practices, in addition to the farmer's desire to help the war effort, will be AAA payments made direct to the farmer. In other cases the incentive will be the conservation materials which the farmer may get for application to his land.

Because of the necessity for concentrating on those conservation measures that will get the best and the quickest results with the funds available, committeemen will have a greater responsibility than ever in the selection of practices that may qualify for payment in each locality.

Acreage allotments or marketing quotas will not be operative for any food crop in 1944. Committees in the flue-cured and burley tobacco area, however, will carry on their administrative functions in connection with allotments and marketing quotas for those two crops.

Many other responsibilities under the War Food Program, described on preceding pages, will continue to be a part of the AAA farmer com-

mitteeman's work in 1944, and he will be ready to help farmers work together on whatever problems war developments may bring.

After the war—whether it ends in 1944 or later—the organization of elected farmer committeemen puts American agriculture in a position to act quickly and harmoniously in making the adjustments to peace. Because agriculture with its farmer organization was prepared for action, it was the first great industry to convert to the needs of war. It can, as well, lead the country into peace.

The problems of the post-war years threaten to be more difficult than those that came with the war. Agriculture must expect to provide its share of opportunities for the returning service man and war worker. Agriculture must expect to find that peacetime markets—here and abroad—will demand commodities and quantities far different from wartime markets, perhaps far different even from the markets we had before the war. Agriculture must face the fact that, unless it carries forward with increasing vigor the conservation and soil-building work begun in recent years, it will find itself bankrupt of land resources.

These are but three of the most obvious problems that cannot be dodged or successfully faced by farmers working individually. These and other problems that are certain to arise point to the urgent necessity for agriculture to prepare for the peace. Then, as now, joint action will be the key to victory.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The expenditures of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, totaled \$638,709,513.45 and were made for the purposes shown in the following tabulations:

Agricultural conservation payments.....	\$373, 212, 215. 66
Parity payments.....	197, 481, 980. 46
Payments and reimbursements under miscellaneous programs.....	— 14, 864. 00
County association expenses for all purposes administered by the AAA.....	51, 607, 879. 51
General administrative expenses in Washington, D. C., and the field for all programs administered by the AAA....	16, 422, 301. 82
Total.....	638, 709, 513. 45

This tabulation includes expenditures applicable to previous-year programs as well as the current-year programs.

The total of \$373,212,215.66 (table 1) shown for the agricultural conservation program includes payments made under the range conservation program, the naval stores program, and advances for the purchase of conservation materials and services, which advances are deducted from payments earned by producers for their participation in the agricultural conservation program.

The total of \$197,481,980.46 (table 2) represents expenditures under the 1942 and previous parity programs.

The above statement does not include payments to sugar-program participants under the Sugar Act of 1937.

TABLE 1.—*Payments to producers, July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, for cooperating in the agricultural conservation program*

[Included in the column "1941 and previous programs" are adjustments, due to recoveries of advance payments and adjustment of overstatement of payments reported in previous-year report]

Region and State	1942 program	1941 and previous programs	Total
Southern:			
Alabama.....	\$7,210,510.02	\$4,796,159.93	\$12,006,669.95
Arkansas.....	10,900,141.87	288,719.05	11,188,860.92
Florida.....	2,011,709.65	86,072.62	2,097,782.27
Georgia.....	8,497,097.33	296,023.71	8,793,121.04
Louisiana.....	5,824,657.92	1,532,546.10	7,357,204.02
Mississippi.....	13,807,402.21	146,021.62	13,953,423.83
Oklahoma.....	8,111,119.73	-170,317.75	7,940,801.98
South Carolina.....	7,796,213.48	12,571.53	7,808,785.01
Texas.....	37,044,151.76	693,471.01	37,737,622.77
Total.....	101,203,003.97	7,681,267.82	108,884,271.79
East Central:			
Delaware.....	492,786.14	41,669.17	534,455.31
Kentucky.....	5,779,568.85	138,513.07	5,918,081.92
Maryland.....	1,421,308.04	97,796.08	1,519,104.12
North Carolina.....	10,328,358.92	5,227,820.06	15,556,178.98
Tennessee.....	6,351,161.05	431,563.23	6,782,724.28
Virginia.....	2,441,702.96	170,488.71	2,612,191.67
West Virginia.....	611,152.31	-2,715.78	608,436.53
Total.....	27,426,038.27	6,105,134.54	33,531,172.81
Northeast:			
Connecticut.....	206,908.91	843.25	207,752.16
Maine.....	911,381.49	-677.58	910,703.91
Massachusetts.....	226,382.96	680.40	227,063.36
New Hampshire.....	33,895.73	-1,776.30	32,119.43
New Jersey.....	838,352.07	2,718.65	841,070.72
New York.....	3,039,019.29	5,478.41	3,044,497.70
Pennsylvania.....	3,855,911.20	-5,214.81	3,850,696.39
Rhode Island.....	15,760.53	152.41	15,912.94
Vermont.....	86,611.88	2,494.74	89,106.62
Total.....	9,214,224.06	4,699.17	9,218,923.23
North Central:			
Illinois.....	21,495,025.84	-354,273.53	21,140,752.31
Indiana.....	10,967,661.64	-246,846.25	10,720,815.39
Iowa.....	24,450,567.31	-65,422.90	24,385,144.41
Michigan.....	6,899,127.91	-46,453.17	6,852,674.74
Minnesota.....	12,141,749.94	-209,885.42	11,931,864.52
Missouri.....	14,188,351.35	-265,937.09	13,922,414.26
Nebraska.....	15,528,212.81	-1,815,405.78	13,712,807.03
Ohio.....	11,098,731.20	-286,731.73	10,811,999.47
South Dakota.....	9,367,607.63	-1,517,681.40	7,849,926.23
Wisconsin.....	10,108,488.50	-7,122.90	10,101,365.60
Total.....	136,245,524.13	-4,815,760.17	131,429,763.96
Western:			
Arizona.....	1,621,927.14	2,895.16	1,624,822.30
California.....	7,637,227.96	-147,731.59	7,489,496.37
Colorado.....	4,324,695.79	-376,380.95	3,948,314.84
Idaho.....	3,206,415.31	-347,899.60	2,858,515.71
Kansas.....	17,668,985.74	-2,704,979.79	14,964,005.95
Montana.....	6,066,303.03	-805,556.41	5,260,746.62
Nevada.....	163,134.63	522.33	163,656.96
New Mexico.....	2,293,443.70	-46,976.73	2,246,466.97
North Dakota.....	11,510,883.96	-3,713,456.50	7,797,427.46
Oregon.....	2,772,061.13	-308,745.72	2,463,315.41
Utah.....	874,301.37	-146,149.54	728,151.83
Washington.....	3,478,204.68	-421,570.33	3,056,634.35
Wyoming.....	1,462,223.37	-145,701.75	1,316,521.62
Total.....	63,079,807.81	-9,161,731.42	53,918,076.39
Total, continental United States.....	337,168,598.24	-186,390.06	336,982,208.18
Alaska.....	6,758.10	633.20	7,391.30
Hawaii.....	77,482.58	104,626.81	182,109.39
Puerto Rico.....	405,586.72	395,146.33	800,733.05
Payments not distributed by States.....		174.77	174.77
Conservation materials advances not distributed by States:			
1942 and previous programs.....			7,800,371.23
1943 program.....			27,439,227.74
Grand total.....	337,658,425.64	314,191.05	373,212,215.66

TABLE 2.—*Payments to producers, July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, under the parity payment programs*

Region and State	1942 program	1941 and previous programs	Total
Southern:			
Alabama.....	\$416. 17	\$28, 180. 78	\$28, 596. 95
Arkansas.....	29, 086. 90	6, 143. 00	35, 229. 90
Florida.....		—207. 47	—207. 47
Georgia.....	36, 146. 45	4, 104. 70	40, 251. 15
Louisiana.....		15, 663. 94	15, 663. 94
Mississippi.....		89, 868. 50	89, 868. 50
Oklahoma.....	5, 245, 535. 36	14, 769. 08	5, 260, 304. 44
South Carolina.....	36, 052. 28	3, 321. 46	39, 373. 74
Texas.....	4, 155, 831. 94	26, 466. 56	4, 182, 298. 50
Total.....	9, 503, 069. 10	188, 310. 55	9, 691, 379. 65
East Central:			
Delaware.....	271, 639. 54	15, 140. 22	286, 779. 76
Kentucky.....	1, 178, 326. 51	18, 288. 03	1, 196, 614. 54
Maryland.....	1, 062, 427. 79	44, 985. 62	1, 107, 413. 41
North Carolina.....	177, 138. 13	2, 992, 717. 21	3, 169, 855. 34
Tennessee.....	281, 320. 95	201, 258. 02	482, 578. 97
Virginia.....	443, 765. 16	85, 214. 91	528, 980. 07
West Virginia.....	101, 178. 99	1, 933. 03	103, 112. 02
Total.....	3, 515, 797. 07	3, 359, 537. 04	6, 875, 334. 11
Northeast:			
Connecticut.....	102, 946. 75	2, 424. 83	105, 371. 58
Massachusetts.....	51, 871. 34	261. 12	52, 132. 46
New Jersey.....	60, 816. 73	694. 44	61, 511. 17
New York.....	318, 957. 70	20, 124. 66	339, 082. 36
Pennsylvania.....	1, 762, 267. 77	33, 213. 51	1, 795, 481. 28
Vermont.....	125. 02		125. 02
Total.....	2, 296, 985. 31	56, 718. 56	2, 353, 703. 87
North Central:			
Illinois.....	28, 830, 684. 69	—1, 324. 81	28, 829, 359. 88
Indiana.....	12, 948, 127. 84	30, 257. 66	12, 978, 385. 50
Iowa.....	35, 469, 453. 13	5, 389. 80	35, 474, 842. 93
Michigan.....	2, 285, 383. 48	18, 527. 41	2, 303, 910. 89
Minnesota.....	12, 669, 927. 85	1, 321. 41	12, 671, 249. 26
Missouri.....	10, 006, 956. 72	7, 903. 76	10, 014, 860. 48
Nebraska.....	17, 748, 134. 45	2, 717. 45	17, 750, 851. 90
Ohio.....	10, 812, 060. 01	14, 741. 18	10, 826, 801. 19
South Dakota.....	6, 101, 382. 87	7, 756. 80	6, 109, 139. 67
Wisconsin.....	2, 836, 910. 20	1, 100. 97	2, 838, 011. 17
Total.....	139, 709, 021. 24	88, 391. 63	139, 797, 412. 87
Western:			
Arizona.....	80, 589. 99	—64. 14	80, 525. 85
California.....	965, 303. 73	—10, 017. 64	955, 286. 09
Colorado.....	1, 202, 103. 19	—868. 51	1, 201, 234. 68
Idaho.....	2, 258, 993. 15	—3, 801. 43	2, 255, 191. 72
Kansas.....	16, 010, 614. 42	—9, 522. 71	16, 001, 091. 71
Montana.....	4, 287, 891. 18	—6, 616. 47	4, 281, 274. 71
Nevada.....	40, 338. 13		40, 338. 13
New Mexico.....	171, 140. 20	—498. 04	170, 642. 16
North Dakota.....	9, 281, 877. 23	—251. 64	9, 281, 625. 59
Oregon.....	677, 413. 98	—150. 43	677, 263. 55
Utah.....	396, 763. 45	—140. 07	396, 623. 38
Washington.....	3, 051, 585. 34	—369. 59	3, 051, 215. 75
Wyoming.....	299, 680. 99	—51. 14	299, 629. 85
Total.....	38, 724, 294. 98	—32, 351. 81	38, 691, 943. 17
Total, continental United States.....	193, 749, 167. 70	3, 660, 605. 97	197, 409, 773. 67
Alaska.....			
Hawaii.....		4, 345. 48	4, 345. 48
Puerto Rico.....	18, 036. 84	49, 824. 47	67, 861. 31
Grand total.....	193, 767, 204. 54	3, 714, 775. 92	197, 481, 980. 46

TABLE 3.—Total expenditures, by States, July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, inclusive

State	Amount	State	Amount
Washington, D. C.....	\$3,375,016.30	Nevada.....	\$260,401.92
Alabama.....	14,771,319.82	New Hampshire.....	352,072.94
Alaska.....	7,481.30	New Jersey.....	1,237,320.77
Arizona.....	1,902,862.39	New Mexico.....	2,864,907.61
Arkansas.....	13,185,777.95	New York.....	6,623,520.83
California.....	9,850,965.39	North Carolina.....	21,430,584.23
Colorado.....	5,986,088.69	North Dakota.....	19,920,330.81
Connecticut.....	609,497.63	Ohio.....	24,380,096.18
Delaware.....	907,736.37	Oklahoma.....	15,497,950.37
Florida.....	2,657,881.70	Oregon.....	4,092,769.91
Georgia.....	11,901,226.17	Pennsylvania.....	7,903,306.53
Hawaii.....	218,201.39	Puerto Rico.....	1,461,729.02
Idaho.....	5,845,312.11	Rhode Island.....	88,546.49
Illinois.....	53,395,642.84	South Carolina.....	9,231,745.70
Indiana.....	25,756,559.33	South Dakota.....	15,715,584.77
Iowa.....	63,808,359.46	Tennessee.....	11,232,257.64
Kansas.....	34,917,728.73	Texas.....	48,090,525.62
Kentucky.....	12,242,027.71	Utah.....	1,596,624.80
Louisiana.....	9,060,244.72	Vermont.....	1,082,528.75
Maine.....	1,521,150.98	Virginia.....	6,614,109.63
Maryland.....	3,025,311.77	Washington.....	6,863,071.56
Massachusetts.....	671,883.24	West Virginia.....	2,903,778.78
Michigan.....	11,156,169.99	Wisconsin.....	15,110,071.72
Minnesota.....	27,187,354.83	Wyoming.....	1,951,723.46
Mississippi.....	16,186,659.22	Undistributed.....	9,759,954.67
Missouri.....	27,562,427.79		
Montana.....	10,507,467.48		
Nebraska.....	34,225,643.44	Total.....	638,709,513.45

TABLE 4.—Special crop acreage allotments under 1942 and 1943 Agricultural Conservation Programs

Crop	1942	1943	Crop	1942	1943
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres		1,000 acres	1,000 acres
Cotton (allotted).....	27,281	27,280	Tobacco—Continued.		
Corn (commercial).....	41,338	43,423	Fire-cured (types 21-24).....	84.7	85.2
Wheat.....	55,000	55,000	Burley (type 31).....	383.0	423.9
Potatoes.....	1,740	-----	Dark air-cured (types 35,36).....	36.1	36.3
Peanuts.....	1,610	-----	Virginia sun-cured (type 37).....	3.1	3.1
Rice.....	1,200	1,380	Pennsylvania (type 41).....	30.5	30.5
Tobacco (allotted):			Cigar (types 42-44, 51-55).....	62.2	62.2
Flue-cured (types 11-14).....	841.2	846.2	Puerto Rican (type 46).....	30.6	35.0
			Georgia-Florida (type 62).....	2.9	2.9

TABLE No. 5.—Rates of payment under agricultural conservation and parity payment programs, 1938-43

Commodity	1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943	
	Agricultural conservation program	Parity payment	Agricultural conservation program	Parity payment	Agricultural conservation program	Parity payment	Agricultural conservation program	Parity payment	Agricultural conservation program	Parity payment	Agricultural conservation program	Parity payment
Cotton.....	\$0.024	2 \$0.03	\$0.018	\$0.016	\$0.0144	\$0.0155	\$0.0137	\$0.0138	\$0.012	—	\$0.01	—
Corn.....	.10	—	.09	.06	.09	.05	.09	.05	.055	—	.03	\$0.072
Wheat.....	.12	—	.17	.11	.081	.10	.08	.10	.099	.135	.085	.137
Peanuts.....	4.00	—	3.00	—	2.25	—	2.25	—	1.25	—	—	—
Rice.....	.125	—	.09	.12	.0585	.093	.055	.20	.024	—	.02	—
Tobacco:												
Flue-cured (types 11-14).....	.01	—	.008	—	.009	—	.008	.006	.005	—	.004	—
Burley (type 31).....	.005	—	.008	—	.009	—	.008	—	.006	—	.004	—
Fire-cured (types 21-24).....	.0153	—	.0126	—	.0108	—	.015	.002	.013	—	.012	—
Dark (types 35, 36).....	.0153	—	.0126	—	.0108	—	.01	—	.008	—	.007	—
Virginia sun-cured (type 37).....	.0153	—	.0126	—	.0108	—	.008	—	.006	—	.005	—
Cigar (type 41).....	.01	—	.01	—	.0054	—	.005	—	.004	—	.004	.002
Cigar (type 62).....	.018	—	.015	—	.0108	—	.01	—	.008	—	.007	—
Other cigar.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural conservation program (types 42-44, 51-55).....	.01	—	.01	—	.009	—	.008	—	.006	—	.005	—
Parity (types 42-44, 46, 51-55).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.007	—	.007	—	.01
Potatoes.....	.038	—	.03	—	.027	—	.023	—	.018	—	3 .50	—
Truck crops ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 50.00	—
General diversion.....	1.25	—	.99	—	.99	—	1.10	—	.70	—	(⁶)	—
General and nondepleting ⁵.....	.70	—	.70	—	.63	—	.70	—	—	—	(⁶)	—
Nondepleting (A) ⁵.....	.50	—	.50	—	.495	—	.50	—	—	—	(⁶)	—
Vegetables, commercial.....	\$ 1.50	—	7 2.20	—	\$ 1.98	—	\$ 2.00	—	\$ 1.70	—	(⁶)	—
Orchards, commercial ⁵	2.00	—	2.00	—	1.80	—	1.80	—	2.00	—	(⁶)	—

¹ 1942 crop parity payment program.² Difference between market price at date of sale and 12 cents per pound, but not to exceed 3 cents per pound.³ Payment on that portion of the goal between 90 and 110 percent only.⁴ Acreage of carrots, snap beans, table beets, tomatoes, cabbage, onions, lima beans, green peas, and the acreage upon which two or more other vegetable crops (excluding watermelons, cantaloups, and cucumbers) are grown in succession between Feb. 1, 1943, and Sept. 1, 1943.⁵ To be earned by soil-building practices.⁶ Method of computing production practice allowance varies by areas.⁷ \$1.50 per acre for not exceeding allotment, 70 cents per acre to be earned by soil-building practices.⁸ \$1.35 per acre for not exceeding allotment, 63 cents per acre to be earned by soil-building practices.⁹ \$1.30 per acre for not exceeding allotment, 70 cents per acre to be earned by soil-building practices.

TABLE 6.—Selected conservation materials furnished, by States, 1942 agricultural conservation programs

State and region	Triple super-phosphate ¹		20-percent super-phosphate		Liming material		Seeds	
	Quantity	Cost ²	Quantity	Cost ²	Quantity	Cost ²	Quantity	Cost ²
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>	<i>1,000 pounds</i>	<i>1,000 dollars</i>
Maine.....			13,987	256	48,713	247		
New Hampshire.....			11,876	217	25,907	131		
Vermont.....			26,316	482	89,694	455		
Massachusetts.....			9,997	183	35,730	181		
Rhode Island.....			1,731	32	5,241	27		
Connecticut.....			4,546	83	44,138	224		
New York.....			70,802	1,296	490,572	2,489		
Pennsylvania.....			19,028	348	323,102	1,639		
Northeast.....			158,283	2,897	1,063,097	5,393		
Illinois.....			9,715	204	1,503,345	2,558		
Indiana.....			9,880	207	1,163,682	1,980		
Iowa.....			11,892	250	949,464	1,616		
Michigan.....			24,930	523	864,528	1,471		
Minnesota.....			15,090	317	339,879	578		
Missouri.....			24,460	513	1,796,228	3,057		
Ohio.....			18,130	381	1,054,288	1,794		
Wisconsin.....			24,500	514	1,143,904	1,946		
North Central.....			138,597	2,909	8,815,318	15,000		
Delaware.....			12	(³)	3,188	32		
Maryland.....			1,458	19	15,374	82		
Virginia.....	1,477	53	37,852	611	577,579	1,074	625	51
West Virginia.....			23,742	416	313,539	1,051		
North Carolina.....			29,865	323	326,888	733	7,741	636
Kentucky.....	7,311	252	132,130	2,347	420,393	806	1,194	88
Tennessee.....	3,935	136	65,318	1,134	683,503	1,419	3,366	196
East Central.....	12,723	441	290,377	4,850	2,340,464	5,197	12,926	971
Alabama.....			43,718	757	41,873	127	14,627	867
Arkansas.....			20,520	355	35,886	108	6,532	566
Florida.....			4,294	74	11,821	36	315	19
Georgia.....			60,696	1,051	80,033	242	8,812	640
Louisiana.....			3,788	66	7,122	21	1,970	32
Mississippi.....			6,919	120	10,800	33	643	16
Oklahoma.....			5,939	103	5,414	16	2,489	177
South Carolina.....			4,809	83	108,920	330	887	68
Texas.....			13,818	239	891	3	2,425	189
Southern.....			164,501	2,848	302,760	916	38,700	2,574
Arizona.....	404	13	355	6				
California.....	200	6	1,305	22			377	14
Idaho.....	860	27						
Kansas.....	2,961	93	3,000	50	81,383	175		
Oregon.....	2,500	78			18,574	40	594	78
Utah.....	3,014	94						
Washington.....					1,160	2	395	15
Wyoming.....	3,379	106						
Western.....	13,318	417	4,660	78	101,117	217	1,366	107
Total.....	26,041	858	756,418	13,582	12,622,756	26,723	52,992	3,652

¹ Triple superphosphate furnished contained approximately 47 percent phosphoric acid.

² Includes freight to destination.

³ Less than \$500.

TABLE 7.—*Production goals of principal commodities for 1943*

Commodity	Goal	Percent of 1942	Commodity	Goal	Percent of 1942
	<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Percent</i>		<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Milk.....pounds	122,000,000	102	Sugarcane for sugar and seed.....acres	340	107
Eggs.....dozen	4,780,000	108	Sugar beets.....do	1,050	100
Chickens.....pounds	4,000,000	134	Dry beans.....do	3,300	155
Cattle and calves (slaughter).....number	30,400	109	Dry peas.....do	725	145
Hogs (slaughter).....do	100,000	127	Soybeans.....do	12,000	112
Sheep and lambs (slaughter).....number	24,100	93	Flaxseed.....do	5,500	117
Corn.....acres	100,000	110	Peanuts.....do	5,500	161
Cotton.....do	22,500	97	Potatoes.....do	3,260	117
Wheat.....do	52,500	100	Sweetpotatoes.....do	1,000	141
Tobacco:			Barley.....do	18,000	93
Flue-cured.....do	841	106	Rye.....do	3,600	94
Burley.....do	421	120	Oats.....do	37,300	87
Other domestic.....do	272	116	Grain sorghum.....do	12,000	123
Rice.....do	1,380	92	Hay, all.....do	71,100	98

TABLE No. 8.—*Participation and estimated gross payments, by States, 1942 agricultural conservation program*

State and region	Applica- tion farms or ranches	Cropland on application farms	Total cropland acreage	Crop- land covered	Payees	Estimated gross payments ¹	Average payment per payee
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Maine.....	20,435	1,059,698	1,289,242	82.2	20,597	1,437,615	69.80
New Hampshire.....	9,889	314,890	419,605	75.0	9,890	416,456	42.11
Vermont.....	16,229	1,002,162	1,056,773	94.8	16,229	1,001,855	61.73
Massachusetts.....	18,004	466,181	560,955	83.1	18,049	600,937	33.30
Rhode Island.....	1,738	43,733	63,265	69.1	1,738	70,435	40.53
Connecticut.....	10,584	318,619	364,807	87.3	10,943	491,903	44.95
New York.....	85,363	5,549,227	7,850,533	70.7	86,886	5,519,880	63.53
New Jersey.....	12,484	799,980	968,130	82.6	13,293	933,213	70.20
Pennsylvania.....	101,048	5,861,924	7,569,340	77.4	107,222	5,827,082	54.35
Northeast.....	275,774	15,416,414	20,142,650	76.5	284,847	16,299,426	57.22
Illinois.....	168,229	19,079,072	25,067,974	76.1	196,435	23,750,000	120.91
Indiana.....	132,413	10,899,145	14,594,522	74.7	155,279	12,300,000	79.21
Iowa.....	165,095	20,839,198	25,869,301	80.6	200,408	26,200,000	130.73
Michigan.....	139,150	9,002,359	11,604,839	77.6	145,141	7,175,000	49.43
Minnesota.....	155,812	17,201,525	21,740,566	79.1	170,037	13,100,000	77.04
Missouri.....	196,170	15,591,805	18,920,685	82.4	205,552	15,325,000	74.56
Nebraska.....	117,330	19,017,518	20,912,034	90.9	147,841	16,400,000	110.93
Ohio.....	152,563	9,773,983	13,570,621	72.0	191,883	12,325,000	64.23
South Dakota.....	77,352	15,962,528	16,946,399	94.2	90,660	9,825,000	108.37
Wisconsin.....	167,617	11,407,822	12,915,090	88.3	172,049	10,350,000	60.16
North Central.....	1,471,731	148,774,955	182,142,031	81.7	1,675,285	146,750,000	87.60
Delaware.....	7,395	523,000	591,000	88.5	9,470	525,708	55.51
Maryland.....	23,345	1,944,000	2,426,000	80.1	27,826	1,928,711	69.31
Virginia.....	97,820	4,572,000	5,480,000	83.4	131,499	4,635,603	35.25
West Virginia.....	54,959	1,486,000	1,964,000	75.7	55,711	1,952,111	35.04
North Carolina.....	209,653	7,505,000	8,061,000	93.1	366,893	12,375,810	33.73
Kentucky.....	153,505	10,128,000	11,782,000	86.0	226,917	9,135,551	40.26
Tennessee.....	169,414	8,572,000	9,493,000	90.3	264,564	9,528,076	36.01
East Central.....	716,091	34,730,000	39,797,000	87.3	1,082,880	40,081,570	37.01
Alabama.....	147,689	7,848,000	8,867,000	88.5	245,189	8,889,652	36.26
Arkansas.....	143,400	8,938,000	9,658,000	92.5	248,181	12,155,000	48.98
Florida.....	43,057	1,832,000	2,500,000	73.3	48,850	2,508,413	51.35
Georgia.....	140,164	9,389,000	10,400,000	90.3	237,164	10,354,900	43.66
Louisiana.....	91,501	4,979,000	5,622,000	88.6	173,300	6,251,876	36.08
Mississippi.....	131,449	8,173,000	8,573,000	95.3	315,356	14,030,680	44.49
Oklahoma.....	159,000	14,436,000	17,944,000	80.5	235,320	11,102,000	47.18
South Carolina.....	100,668	5,305,000	5,567,000	95.3	160,657	8,472,132	52.73
Texas.....	351,000	34,932,000	40,750,000	85.7	533,520	39,157,000	73.39
Southern.....	1,307,928	95,832,000	109,881,000	87.2	2,197,537	112,921,653	51.39

TABLE NO. 8—*Participation and estimated gross payments, by States, 1942 agricultural conservation program—Continued*

State and region	Applica- tion farms or ranches	Cropland on application farms	Total cropland acreage	Crop- land covered	Payees	Estimated gross payments ¹	Average payment per payee
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Dollars</i>	<i>Dollars</i>
Arizona.....	4,864	636,311	918,100	69.3	4,755	1,734,740	364.82
California.....	83,367	6,729,640	9,910,149	67.9	86,289	8,395,664	97.30
Colorado.....	33,029	7,343,019	8,672,819	84.7	41,959	4,654,719	110.93
Idaho.....	28,759	3,893,442	4,670,846	83.4	34,240	3,476,847	101.54
Kansas.....	131,811	25,857,702	29,121,704	88.8	183,453	19,513,239	106.37
Montana.....	30,083	10,164,074	11,325,383	89.7	43,874	6,485,520	147.82
Nevada.....	1,790	241,450	313,399	77.0	1,776	177,835	100.13
New Mexico.....	18,879	1,962,904	2,506,064	78.3	22,273	2,590,912	116.33
North Dakota.....	72,672	23,707,535	24,270,204	97.7	109,315	12,187,133	111.49
Oregon.....	27,558	3,925,144	4,645,300	84.5	29,977	3,052,535	101.83
Utah.....	17,343	1,274,644	1,604,500	79.4	19,848	1,094,835	55.16
Washington.....	30,898	5,093,088	7,045,013	72.3	34,322	3,834,100	111.71
Wyoming.....	9,629	1,841,366	2,146,524	85.8	11,143	1,612,041	144.67
Western.....	490,682	92,670,319	107,150,005	86.5	623,224	68,810,120	110.41
Alaska.....	108	4,852	11,000	42.8	108	6,927	64.14
Hawaii.....	2,180	217,140	412,000	52.7	2,184	104,864	48.01
Puerto Rico.....	² 70,701	1,080,508	1,216,000	88.9	96,300	1,360,000	14.12
Insular.....	72,989	1,302,500	1,639,000	79.5	98,592	1,471,791	14.93
TOTAL.....	4,335,195	388,726,188	460,751,686	84.4	5,962,365	386,334,560	64.80

¹ Includes increases for small payments and decrease for \$10,000 limitation.

² Application farms for 1941.

TABLE 10.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1942 agricultural conservation program*

State and region	Application of materials						Seedings
	20 percent superphosphate or equivalent	Muriate of potash	Gypsum or equivalent	Boric acid or equivalent	Mulching material	Ground limestone	Alfalfa, lespedeza sericea, wheat grasses or perennial brome grasses
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Maine.....	15,206	404	-----	-----	3,003	60,145	-----
New Hampshire.....	10,783	398	-----	-----	1,183	27,037	-----
Vermont.....	27,861	377	-----	-----	636	89,692	-----
Massachusetts.....	14,091	1,389	-----	880	5,143	47,232	3,432
Rhode Island.....	1,549	26	-----	-----	-----	5,362	11
Connecticut.....	5,647	236	-----	-----	635	46,843	174
New York.....	115,856	361	-----	-----	30,341	607,987	33,241
New Jersey.....	8,243	1,966	-----	-----	4,601	105,434	-----
Pennsylvania.....	24,497	1,323	-----	-----	1,729	889,985	149,701
Northeast.....	223,733	6,480	-----	880	47,271	1,879,717	186,559
Illinois.....	44,363	1,238	-----	-----	480	3,343,040	230,115
Indiana.....	16,089	2,314	-----	-----	2,745	1,381,264	236,072
Iowa.....	14,871	596	-----	-----	59	1,956,291	428,102
Michigan.....	42,635	7,140	-----	-----	10,683	702,927	720,450
Minnesota.....	14,106	56	2,116	-----	392	333,852	398,364
Missouri.....	30,780	272	-----	-----	1,146	1,676,596	126,747
Nebraska.....	14	-----	1	-----	13	107	246,573
Ohio.....	22,946	2,412	-----	-----	8,454	1,447,337	268,479
South Dakota.....	27	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	84,674
Wisconsin.....	54,100	10,358	-----	-----	4,811	1,638,742	773,244
North Central.....	239,931	24,386	2,117	-----	28,783	12,480,156	3,512,820
Delaware.....	303	73	-----	-----	302	43,303	745
Maryland.....	5,010	316	-----	-----	-----	201,690	11,385
Virginia.....	53,186	1,443	-----	-----	-----	877,628	12,619
West Virginia.....	25,150	-----	-----	-----	-----	441,706	11,568
North Carolina.....	18,866	196	-----	-----	694	354,512	34,792
Kentucky.....	148,347	58	-----	-----	840	1,293,349	64,712
Tennessee.....	74,850	65	-----	-----	4,800	935,717	32,884
East Central.....	325,712	2,151	-----	-----	6,636	4,147,905	168,705
Alabama.....	61,975	149	-----	-----	-----	40,101	5,681
Arkansas.....	19,605	-----	-----	-----	-----	33,072	33,615
Florida.....	38,432	201	-----	-----	817	44,570	126
Georgia.....	61,956	201	-----	-----	-----	72,991	5,743
Louisiana.....	3,805	184	-----	-----	-----	8,169	5,834
Mississippi.....	11,012	58	-----	-----	-----	9,095	10,705
Oklahoma.....	3,515	-----	-----	-----	-----	19,912	81,758
South Carolina.....	10,457	93	-----	-----	-----	96,531	3,446
Texas.....	10,226	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,132	53,027
Southern.....	220,983	886	-----	-----	817	325,573	199,935
Arizona.....	1,232	-----	3,760	-----	70	-----	54,835
California.....	14,998	-----	72,095	-----	99,390	-----	245,884
Colorado.....	1,378	-----	-----	-----	32,054	-----	137,380
Idaho.....	7,286	-----	1,144	850	2,647	-----	191,779
Kansas.....	4,830	-----	-----	-----	2	113,732	276,797
Montana.....	946	-----	198	910	-----	-----	335,234
Nevada.....	238	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	17,250
New Mexico.....	4,498	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	24,585
North Dakota.....	433	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	230,078
Oregon.....	9,996	-----	12,207	129,593	2,475	16,184	54,852
Utah.....	7,235	-----	-----	-----	403	-----	74,840
Washington.....	9,534	103	2,581	66,460	51,890	8,217	83,412
Wyoming.....	341	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	104,648
Western.....	62,945	103	91,991	197,813	188,931	138,133	1,831,574
Total.....	1,073,304	34,006	94,108	198,693	272,438	18,971,484	5,899,593

TABLE 10.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1942 agricultural conservation program—Continued*

State and region	Seedings—Continued					
	Permanent grasses or permanent pasture mixtures	Annual lespedeza, annual ryegrass, biennial legumes except sweetclover, perennial legumes and grasses	Annual lespedeza in designated areas	Winter legumes, cro-talaria, strawberry, ladino, or white clover	Annual or biennial sweetclover	Sod pieces of kudzu
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Maine.....	1,764	86,838	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Hampshire.....	174	6,059	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vermont.....	51	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	1,585	16,266	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	-----	170	-----	-----	-----	-----
New York.....	2,751	150,204	-----	-----	5,605	-----
New Jersey.....	2,360	64,197	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	6,092	828,570	-----	-----	-----	-----
Northeast.....	14,802	1,152,304	-----	-----	5,605	-----
Illinois.....	-----	2,370,859	-----	-----	639,557	-----
Indiana.....	-----	1,693,006	-----	-----	115,810	-----
Iowa.....	-----	2,360,429	-----	-----	1,101,948	-----
Michigan.....	-----	737,743	-----	-----	149,049	-----
Minnesota.....	83,316	569,754	-----	-----	797,251	-----
Missouri.....	-----	2,464,340	-----	-----	211,794	-----
Nebraska.....	213,516	25,741	-----	-----	691,581	-----
Ohio.....	-----	1,576,426	-----	-----	131,549	-----
South Dakota.....	566,510	-----	-----	-----	391,460	-----
Wisconsin.....	-----	1,234,073	-----	-----	76,028	-----
North Central.....	863,342	13,032,371	-----	-----	4,306,027	-----
Delaware.....	-----	72,464	-----	17,615	210	-----
Maryland.....	-----	344,460	-----	17,970	7,184	-----
Virginia.....	-----	689,587	-----	48,232	7,714	-----
West Virginia.....	-----	139,143	-----	4,655	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	4,454	969,398	-----	184,095	3,167	-----
Kentucky.....	215,298	700,025	-----	80,307	24,534	-----
Tennessee.....	-----	1,655,049	-----	234,014	3,701	295
East Central.....	219,752	4,570,126	-----	586,888	46,510	295
Alabama.....	11,962	-----	65,447	516,159	-----	8,217
Arkansas.....	5,400	29,440	1,061,345	319,263	788	248
Florida.....	34,201	552	461	7,961	-----	175
Georgia.....	1,681	-----	232,159	309,432	358	2,292
Louisiana.....	4,489	-----	61,795	10,148	-----	460
Mississippi.....	4,567	416	211,468	11,447	3,446	918
Oklahoma.....	6,959	54,402	230,242	26,614	63,083	-----
South Carolina.....	219	-----	145,012	97,466	-----	510
Texas.....	66,482	30,990	29,016	216,636	65,113	-----
Southern.....	135,960	115,800	2,036,945	1,515,126	132,788	12,820
Arizona.....	23	513	-----	4	29,915	-----
California.....	18,628	10,331	-----	520,579	2,721	-----
Colorado.....	4,333	25,220	-----	424	72,610	-----
Idaho.....	5,171	43,071	-----	17,497	76,527	-----
Kansas.....	56,984	546,601	-----	81	258,559	-----
Montana.....	31,281	17,114	-----	268	77,137	-----
Nevada.....	815	1,037	-----	971	1,289	-----
New Mexico.....	3,142	725	-----	8,981	6,937	-----
North Dakota.....	99,526	18,530	-----	-----	436,868	-----
Oregon.....	11,098	70,082	-----	54,464	6,051	-----
Utah.....	3,857	3,845	-----	308	9,422	-----
Washington.....	4,506	65,652	-----	20,013	63,542	-----
Wyoming.....	11,249	10,042	-----	143	32,624	-----
Western.....	250,613	812,763	-----	623,733	1,074,202	-----
Total.....	1,484,469	19,683,364	2,036,945	2,725,747	5,565,132	13,115

TABLE 10.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1942 agricultural conservation program—Continued*

State and region	Seedings—Continued			Pasture and range improvement			
	Sod pieces of perennial grasses	Timothy and redbud or mixture	Total	Reseeding depleted pastures		Reseeding by deferred grazing	Limited grazing
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Acres	Acres
Maine.....			88,602				
New Hampshire.....			6,233				
Vermont.....			51				
Massachusetts.....			21,283	190	1,904		
Rhode Island.....			36				
Connecticut.....			344				
New York.....			191,801				
New Jersey.....			66,557	206	2,057		
Pennsylvania.....			984,363				
Northeast.....			1,359,270	396	3,961		
Illinois.....		115,903	3,356,434	11,949	173,205		
Indiana.....		39,800	2,084,688	11,625	115,624		
Iowa.....		71,688	3,962,167	43,393	295,104		
Michigan.....		6,676	1,613,918				
Minnesota.....		21,709	1,870,394	187,300	1,911,910		
Missouri.....		213,458	3,016,339	365,262	3,287,352		
Nebraska.....	21	2,451	1,179,883	99,623	498,196	667,843	1,671,621
Ohio.....		113,688	2,090,142	14,700	87,084		
South Dakota.....		3,780	1,046,424	18,191	142,859	1,400,336	48,722
Wisconsin.....		6,779	2,090,124	51,613	412,966		
North Central.....	21	595,932	22,310,513	803,656	6,924,300	2,068,179	1,720,343
Delaware.....			91,034				
Maryland.....			380,999				
Virginia.....		11,514	769,666				
West Virginia.....			155,366				
North Carolina.....		17,714	1,213,620				
Kentucky.....		106,398	1,191,274				
Tennessee.....		47,257	1,973,200				
East Central.....		182,883	5,775,159				
Alabama.....			607,466				
Arkansas.....	10,379		1,460,478	308	3,880		
Florida.....	6,199		49,675	11,849	96,455		
Georgia.....	363		552,028	532	9,375		
Louisiana.....			82,726	6,958	76,699		
Mississippi.....	28		242,995	3,940	61,791		
Oklahoma.....	18,975		482,033	1,514	15,582	682,749	
South Carolina.....	122		246,775	42	710		
Texas.....	74,034		535,298	120,588	655,251	4,458,790	
Southern.....	110,100		4,259,474	145,731	919,743	5,141,539	
Arizona.....			85,290	3,139	12,615	782,197	156,720
California.....	9	20	798,172	8,542	89,698	614,801	560,632
Colorado.....		857	240,824	40,322	213,648	2,311,043	284,726
Idaho.....		677	334,722	30,532	151,886	394,563	17,798
Kansas.....		5,605	1,144,627	20,297	186,635	68,522	103,415
Montana.....		1,524	462,558	54,710	461,592	2,162,240	306,633
Nevada.....		763	22,125	6,479	54,035	296,376	7,802
New Mexico.....		262	44,632	2,082	19,796	1,679,405	496,538
North Dakota.....		1,557	786,559	19,143	93,543	216,455	38,302
Oregon.....		517	197,064	25,539	426,242	912,855	122,318
Utah.....		321	92,593	26,819	152,894	531,386	
Washington.....		853	237,978	19,982	147,786	312,596	
Wyoming.....		1,291	159,997	9,766	64,132	1,886,326	118,653
Western.....	9	14,247	4,607,141	267,352	2,074,502	12,168,765	2,213,537
Total.....	110,130	793,062	38,311,557	1,217,135	9,922,506	19,378,483	3,933,880

TABLE 10.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1942 agricultural conservation program—Continued*

State and region	Pasture and range improvement—Continued						
	Development of springs or seeps			Drilling and digging wells		Construction of Reservoirs and dams and diversion channels	
	Excava- tion in soil or gravel	Excava- tion in rock	Construc- tion of storage tanks (ca- pacity)	Casings 4 inches and over	Casings less than 4 inches	Earthen material moved	Concrete or masonry
	<i>Cubic feet</i>	<i>Cubic feet</i>	<i>Cubic feet</i>	<i>Linear feet</i>	<i>Linear feet</i>	<i>Cubic yards</i>	<i>Cubic yards</i>
Illinois.....						35, 279	
Indiana.....						43, 449	28
Iowa.....						566, 599	5
Missouri.....						5, 851, 098	524
Nebraska.....	3, 436	978		40, 758	83, 597	2, 625, 756	1, 665
South Dakota.....	63, 464	2, 540		23, 879	61, 848	5, 623, 565	169
North Central.....	66, 900	3, 518		64, 637	145, 445	14, 745, 746	2, 391
Arkansas.....						69, 950	
Mississippi.....						151, 101	
Oklahoma.....	798	450		11, 994	3, 571	2, 204, 747	320
Texas.....	61, 283	6, 270		272, 468	42, 458	9, 910, 947	6, 877
Southern.....	62, 081	6, 720		284, 462	46, 029	12, 336, 745	7, 197
Arizona.....	5, 639	19, 647	3, 175	10, 826	52	1, 801, 682	1, 663
California.....	31, 671	1, 640	6, 654	7, 470	165	190, 048	
Colorado.....	39, 263	1, 682	9, 958	23, 097	17, 843	666, 189	
Idaho.....	35, 741	457	4, 980	36		43, 391	
Kansas.....	4, 803	720	861	19, 926		1, 459, 618	4
Montana.....	132, 262	11, 452	6, 236	30, 960	13, 437	5, 532, 476	43
Nevada.....	3, 036		537	1, 403	165	23, 321	
New Mexico.....	3, 127	1, 951	1, 608	48, 021	704	2, 290, 121	187
North Dakota.....	26, 256	312	4, 783	9, 073	17, 219	505, 859	
Oregon.....	26, 074	1, 746	4, 745	2, 055	644	668, 722	217
Utah.....	32, 834	247	34, 046	1, 356	1, 378	479, 329	656
Washington.....	27, 917	1, 171	4, 312	794		32, 241	
Wyoming.....	59, 040	1, 427	3, 228	42, 138	3, 142	3, 076, 763	161
Western.....	427, 663	42, 452	85, 123	197, 155	54, 749	16, 769, 760	2, 931
Total.....	556, 644	52, 690	85, 123	546, 254	246, 223	43, 852, 251	12, 519

TABLE 10.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1942*
agricultural conservation program—Continued

State and region	Pasture and range improvement—Continued							Green ma- nure and cover crops
	Spread- er ter- racing	Im- prov- ing non- crop open pas- ture	Control of destructive plants			Estab- lish- ing fire guards	Mow- ing noxious plants	Green ma- nure crops turned under
			Light infes- tation	Medi- um infes- tation	Heavy infes- tation			Summer non- legumes
	1,000 linear feet	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	1,000 linear feet	Acres	Acres
Maine.....								1,803
New Hampshire.....								263
Vermont.....		27						
Massachusetts.....		68						1,044
Rhode Island.....								73
Connecticut.....								133
New York.....		103						3,015
New Jersey.....		43						1,250
Pennsylvania.....								6,620
Northeast.....		241						14,201
Illinois.....							1 1,548	848
Indiana.....							1 2,046	572
Iowa.....							1 52,036	1,045
Michigan.....		773						5,782
Minnesota.....		29,700		1,412			1 83,904	4,614
Missouri.....		8,615					1 665,214	698
Nebraska.....	134			1,680				13,193
Ohio.....							1 95,362	1,109
South Dakota.....						7,534	1 46,752	2,957
Wisconsin.....		5,761					1 35,976	1,248
North Central.....	134	44,849		3,092		7,534	982,838	32,066
Virginia.....								1,851
Kentucky.....								518
East Central.....								2,369
Alabama.....		82						
Arkansas.....		76					1 55,482	
Florida.....					17,269		1 251,483	
Georgia.....		206					1 12,904	
Louisiana.....		204					1 65,884	
Mississippi.....		223					1 144,430	
Oklahoma.....	501		8,513	7,957	7,219	1,232	1 314,070	
South Carolina.....		28					1 1,436	
Texas.....	787		399,304	284,308	414,660	25,608	11,490,608	
Southern.....	1,288	819	407,817	292,265	439,148	26,840	2,336,297	(2)
Arizona.....			3,800	5,136	495			7,633
California.....	8		27,528	769	357	18,758	1,945	32,717
Colorado.....	455	1,103	11,320	11,805	2,653		1,132	10,841
Idaho.....			46	26	1,950	910	15	
Kansas.....	70		3,745	2,170	1,963		170,699	2,262
Montana.....				494	1,538	2,289	370	558
Nevada.....	41	229	24	(3)	(3)			187
New Mexico.....			195,030	315,498	11,176	1,105	61	1,389
North Dakota.....	16					788		305
Oregon.....		1,347	317	96	1,465	357	1,009	11,741
Utah.....	22		380	524	6,343			785
Washington.....		493	9,796		28	1,173		11,961
Wyoming.....	414		958	2,975	440	50	19	1,229
Western.....	1,026	3,172	252,944	339,493	28,408	25,430	175,250	81,608
Total.....	2,448	49,081	660,761	634,850	467,556	59,804	3,494,385	2 130,244

TABLE 10.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1942 agricultural conservation program—Continued*

State and region	Green manure and cover crops—Continued					Erosion control	
	Green manure crops turned under—Contd.	Cover crops left on land		Total green manure and cover crops except inter-planted summer legumes	Summer legumes with inter-tilled row crops	Contour ridging or terracing	Ter-racing
	Other green manure crops	Summer non-legumes	Other cover crops				
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 linear feet</i>	<i>1,000 linear feet</i>
Maine.....	17,353			19,156			4
New Hampshire.....	3,144			3,407			
Massachusetts.....	32,689			33,733			
Rhode Island.....	2,308			2,381			
Connecticut.....	23,035			23,168			
New York.....	107,751			110,766			
New Jersey.....	189,423			190,673			80
Pennsylvania.....	101,242			107,862			
Northeast.....	476,945			491,146			84
Illinois.....	139,656	4,013		144,517			351
Indiana.....	38,326	883		39,781			4
Iowa.....	411,486	50		412,581			605
Michigan.....	142,993	11,427		160,202			7
Minnesota.....	210,227	130		214,971		34	
Missouri.....	67,645	162		68,505			4,738
Nebraska.....	458,769	27,433	99,482	598,877			1,028
Ohio.....	25,586	714		27,409			2
South Dakota.....	188,201	18,783	11,626	221,567			123
Wisconsin.....	23,447	3,169		27,864			171
North Central.....	1,706,336	66,764	111,108	1,916,274		34	7,029
Delaware.....	61,089		4,129	65,218	28		
Maryland.....	87,046		6,472	93,518	328		2
Virginia.....	192,298		13,135	207,284	21,678		241
West Virginia.....	15,403		3,610	19,013			
North Carolina.....	861,487		171,111	1,032,598	704,282		10,235
Kentucky.....	208,400		83,782	292,700			786
Tennessee.....	224,619		74,750	299,369			9,058
East Central.....	1,650,342		356,989	2,009,700	726,316		20,322
Alabama.....				597,144			20,218
Arkansas.....				738,654	528,787	1,816	12,857
Florida.....				926,075	212,517		883
Georgia.....				690,623			4,134
Louisiana.....				645,068	628,257	194	3,501
Mississippi.....				1,406,574	696,947		15,807
Oklahoma.....				752,394	69,582		15,611
South Carolina.....				969,269	826,130		7,053
Texas.....				3,000,262	397,753		109,921
Southern.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	9,726,063	3,359,973	2,010	189,985
Arizona.....	35,081	25	80	42,819		56	13
California.....	1,965,252	245	44,892	2,043,106			36
Colorado.....	36,915	79,652	1,353	128,761		226	90
Idaho.....	53,833			53,833			
Kansas.....	97,872	10,764	20,329	131,227			3,395
Montana.....	22,720	42	195	23,515		14	45
Nevada.....	439			626			
New Mexico.....	5,106	237,583	3,676	247,754	40	1,679	2,161
North Dakota.....	250,368	19,318		269,991			
Oregon.....	88,161			99,902			5
Utah.....	4,457	41	2,510	7,793			115
Washington.....	45,570	28,678	52,442	138,651			
Wyoming.....	9,940	367		11,536			
Western.....	2,615,714	376,715	125,477	3,199,514	40	1,975	5,860
Total.....	26,449,337	2,443,479	2,593,574	17,342,697	4,086,329	4,019	223,280

¹ Estimated equivalent acreage mowed a single time.² Classification of total green manure and cover crops in Southern Region not available; therefore, United States total incomplete.³ Included in light infestation.

TABLE 10.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1942 agricultural conservation program—Continued*

State and region	Erosion control—Continued							
	Check dams or drops				Diver- sion ditches	Con- struct- ing rip- rap	Pro- tect- ing muck land	Con- tour listing
	Concrete or rubble masonry	Commer- cially treated lumber	Home treated lumber	Metal				
	<i>Cubic feet</i>	<i>Board feet</i>	<i>Board feet</i>	<i>Struc- tures</i>	<i>1,000 lin- ear feet</i>	<i>Square yards</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Maine.....					16			
Vermont.....						342		
Massachusetts.....					4			
New York.....					35	693	2,742	1
New Jersey.....					(4)			
Pennsylvania.....							8	
Northeast.....					55	945	2,750	1
Illinois.....	3,298					18		
Indiana.....						4		570
Iowa.....	3,795		1,000					45
Michigan.....							355	
Minnesota.....	1,700	9,300				91	1	
Missouri.....	4,505		4,600					259
Nebraska.....	27,805	32,400	317,800		89	6,025		1,128
Ohio.....						225		30
South Dakota.....	752				357	18,374		824
Wisconsin.....	3,061	1,000	200			1,466		
North Central.....	44,916	42,700	323,600		446	26,203	356	2,856
Maryland.....								50
Virginia.....					34			
Kentucky.....								8
Tennessee.....								1,130
East Central.....					34			1,188
Oklahoma.....					127	2,000		2,489
Texas.....					1,408	2,818		33,822
Southern.....					1,535	4,818		36,311
Arizona.....	3,921		600		671	5,133		18,647
California.....	5,000	621	448		79	34,642		18
Colorado.....	6,473	54		2	505	53,937		10,876
Idaho.....	735				55	1,096		8
Kansas.....								140
Montana.....	3,021	9,190	3,776		372	6,041		1,134
Nevada.....	18,717	900	45,213		348	3,613		
New Mexico.....	448	184			335	61,124		20,636
North Dakota.....					10	1,222		
Oregon.....	6,270	33,387	984		219	3,679		
Utah.....	42,736	12,131	71,680	4	54	42,114		32
Washington.....			134		3	190		
Wyoming.....	15,896	20,519	24,980	9	226	35,188		290
Western.....	103,217	76,986	147,815	15	2,877	247,979		51,781
Total.....	148,133	119,686	471,415	15	4,947	279,945	3,106	92,137*

* Less than 500 feet.

† Estimated on basis of 5,280 feet contour listing per acre.

TABLE 10.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1942 agricultural conservation program—Continued.*

State and region	Erosion Control—Continued							
	Leaving stalks for wind-erosion protection	Main-taining a vegetative cover	Strip cropping		Protecting summer fallow	Con-tour farming inter-tilled crops	Solid contour listing cropland	Pit cultivation
			On contour	Not on contour				
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Maine.....				466		659		
Massachusetts.....				112		21		
Connecticut.....				4				
New York.....				1,543				
New Jersey.....				221		337		
Pennsylvania.....				204,960				
Northeast.....				207,306		1,017		
Illinois.....			1,520	13		1,854		
Indiana.....			345	41				
Iowa.....			15,992	795		174,628		
Michigan.....			85	112		31		
Minnesota.....			22,731	88,045	408,064	798		
Missouri.....			360	17		74,166		
Nebraska.....	36,141		12,138	414,029	1,362,745	178,464	25,302	1,012
Ohio.....			9,558	556		577		
South Dakota.....			14,326	1,120,775	472,313	19,732		
Wisconsin.....			79,652	67,569		2,972		
North Central.....	36,141		156,707	1,691,952	2,243,122	453,222	25,302	1,012
Maryland.....				583				
Virginia.....				839				
West Virginia.....				238				
North Carolina.....				1,111				
Kentucky.....				42				
Tennessee.....				112				
East Central.....				2,925				
Arkansas.....				1,190				
Georgia.....				1,467				
Oklahoma.....	827,437	287,586	3,328	276	585,464	721,658	264,989	738,500
South Carolina.....			886					
Texas.....	2,537,806	662,617	50,368	19,487	2,933,082	7,905,695	7,376,860	164,164
Southern.....	3,365,243	950,203	57,239	19,763	3,518,546	8,627,353	7,641,849	902,664
Arizona.....						176		
California.....		22,409	34	393	97,158			2,073
Colorado.....	2,330,380	760,798	3,851	400,757	1,003,900	35,618	595	37,161
Idaho.....					492,384	42		523
Kansas.....	9,919,796	147,422	111,910	1,843	2,711,986	51,924	6,712	1,163
Montana.....			21,673	2,846,262	130,763	317	251	1,281
Nevada.....					25			
New Mexico.....	378,606	93,056		21,294	206,548	375,550	307,900	28,933
North Dakota.....			16,883	2,628,794	2,148,509			28,892
Oregon.....			526		378,688			
Utah.....				24	168,887			
Washington.....					952,602			
Wyoming.....	802		3,222	211,101	52,361	400		
Western.....	12,629,584	1,023,685	158,099	6,110,468	8,343,811	464,027	315,458	100,026
Total.....	16,030,968	1,973,888	374,970	8,029,489	14,105,479	9,545,619	7,982,609	1,003,702

⁴ Less than 500 feet.

⁵ Estimated on basis of 5,280 feet contour listing per acre.

TABLE 10.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1942*
agricultural conservation program—Continued

State and region	Erosion control—continued							Forestry		
	Trashy tillage	Contour seeding small grain crops	List-ing unprotected crop-land	Estab-lishing perma-nent sod water-way	Estab-lishing sod water-way in desig-nated areas	Con-struct-ing dams in water-ways or gul-lies	Control of irri-gation water to pre-vent erosion and leach-ing	Culti-vating, pro-protecting, or main-taining a good stand	Im-prov-ing stand of forest trees	Plant-ing forest-tree seed-lings
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>1,000 linear feet</i>	<i>1,000 square feet</i>	<i>Struc-tures</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Maine.....									1, 148	115
New Hampshire.....									93	24
Vermont.....									193	568
Massachusetts.....									414	57
Rhode Island.....										12
Connecticut.....									64	377
New York.....									208	2, 418
New Jersey.....				1					75	190
Pennsylvania.....									195	2, 517
Northeast.....				1					2, 390	6, 278
Illinois.....		323		300		30		120	13	5, 720
Indiana.....				45		22, 552		152	648	1, 168
Iowa.....		19, 166		774		189, 487		82	42	395
Michigan.....		41		114		51		2, 727	1, 032	3, 178
Minnesota.....		8, 312		1, 756		1, 345		3, 519	36, 549	2, 476
Missouri.....		23, 537		79		360, 449		366	8, 315	1, 144
Nebraska.....		74, 520	13, 177	96		87, 631		36, 087	42	4, 801
Ohio.....		286		114		694		246	548	814
South Dakota.....		31, 813	408	70		43, 743		47, 223		3, 542
Wisconsin.....		2, 462		3, 347		3, 187		7, 665	13, 667	7, 498
North Central.....		160, 460	13, 585	6, 695		709, 169		98, 187	60, 856	30, 736
Delaware.....										1
Maryland.....									14	54
Virginia.....									187	240
North Carolina.....									1, 532	965
Kentucky.....						61, 092			346	308
Tennessee.....									74	1, 511
East Central.....						61, 092			2, 153	3, 079
Alabama.....					4, 312			6	65	1, 368
Arkansas.....										639
Florida.....									95	2, 340
Georgia.....					8, 059			15		2, 574
Louisiana.....					697			7		575
Mississippi.....					1, 045			562	7	2, 471
Oklahoma.....		200, 251			1, 871			24, 290		1, 170
South Carolina.....					4, 661			10		3, 111
Texas.....		957, 760			1, 611	9, 983		10, 127	2, 394	1, 951
Southern.....		1, 158, 011			22, 256	9, 983		35, 017	2, 561	16, 199
California.....		389		1		196		345	91	56
Colorado.....		15, 137	79, 801			4, 262	4, 460	814	213	184
Idaho.....	5, 209	3, 541		1		74		46	7	53
Kansas.....	110	55, 560						18, 522	344	326
Montana.....		639		18		434		802	15	1, 364
Nevada.....								33		4
New Mexico.....		42, 845	26, 424			21, 344		32		29
North Dakota.....		1, 891						22, 420	109	2, 090
Oregon.....		9, 458				187		179		22
Utah.....		20, 481				10, 482	15, 697	54		117
Washington.....	5, 929	3, 248						23	8	26
Wyoming.....		878	1, 935	4		1, 692	3, 957	368		151
Western.....	11, 248	154, 067	108, 160	24		38, 671	24, 949	43, 350	787	4, 422
Total.....	11, 248	1, 472, 538	121, 745	6, 720	22, 256	818, 915	24, 949	176, 554	68, 747	60, 714

TABLE 10.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1942 agricultural conservation program—Continued*

State and region	Forestry—Con.		Orchard practices						
	Pro- tect- ing farm wood- land from fires	Farm wood- land restora- tion by non- grazing and fire protec- tion	Main- taining perma- nent cover in or- chards or irri- gated vine- yards	Con- tour irri- gation	Plant- ing fruit or nut trees on con- tour	Removal of diseased apple trees			
						5-12 inches diam- eter	12-20 inches diam- eter	Over 20 inches diam- eter	Total
	1,000 linear feet	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Trees	Trees	Trees	Trees
Maine.....						770	737	81	1, 588
New Hampshire.....						189	139	9	337
Vermont.....		27, 038				313	727	404	1, 444
Massachusetts.....						510	1, 397	576	2, 483
Rhode Island.....		3				15	35	200	250
New York.....		462				14, 218	28, 697	20, 492	63, 407
New Jersey.....						14, 126	6, 961	13	21, 100
Pennsylvania.....					256	1, 026	4, 197	936	6, 159
Northeast.....		27, 503			256	31, 167	42, 890	22, 711	96, 768
Illinois.....		24			2	45, 003	27, 721	295	73, 019
Indiana.....		158				1, 055	5, 448	312	6, 815
Iowa.....					12	4, 381	674		5, 055
Michigan.....		4			23	24, 684	18, 496	2, 449	45, 629
Minnesota.....		8, 824			5				
Missouri.....					18	22, 589	7, 207	129	29, 925
Nebraska.....			37		25	7, 048	4, 595		11, 643
Ohio.....		727			14	5, 340	4, 796	78	10, 214
Wisconsin.....		8, 470			19	380	62	3	445
North Central.....		18, 207	37		118	110, 480	68, 999	3, 266	182, 745
Delaware.....									6, 728
Maryland.....									1, 760
Virginia.....									22, 865
West Virginia.....									11, 483
North Carolina.....	55				11				
Kentucky.....									691
Tennessee.....					682				
East Central.....	55				693	(6)	(6)	(6)	43, 527
Arkansas.....					16	20, 832	4, 729		25, 561
Georgia.....	146								
Louisiana.....	6								
Mississippi.....	42								
Texas.....					225				
Southern.....	194				241	20, 832	4, 729		25, 561
California.....			577	9	50	4, 569	1, 832	35	6, 436
Colorado.....				37		4, 165	7, 599	494	12, 258
Idaho.....			2, 293			4, 957	1, 598		6, 555
Kansas.....						49, 391	11, 449	87	60, 927
Montana.....						7, 822	33		7, 855
New Mexico.....			532			775	2, 135	240	3, 150
Oregon.....			8, 128			8, 038	10, 346	348	18, 732
Utah.....			1, 050	6	2	2, 100	2, 228	50	4, 378
Washington.....			528	8		20, 155	48, 947	5, 244	74, 346
Western.....			13, 108	60	52	101, 972	86, 167	6, 498	194, 637
Total.....	249	45, 710	13, 145	60	1, 360	6 264, 451	6 202, 785	6 32, 475	543, 238

⁶Classification of total removal of apple trees in East Central Region not available, therefore United States totals incomplete.

TABLE 10.—*Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1942 agricultural conservation¹ program—Continued.*

State and region	Other practices								
	Grow- ing a home garden	Eradication of noxious weeds		Apply- ing sand on cran- berry bogs	Flood- ing cran- berry bogs	Renova- tion of perennial grasses or legumes	Deep subsoiling cropland		
		With chemicals	With- out chemi- cals				Fur- rows 4 feet or less	Fur- rows 4-7 feet	Fur- rows 7-10 feet
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Massachusetts.....	-----	-----	-----	3,061	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rhode Island.....	-----	-----	-----	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	-----	-----	-----	406	829	-----	-----	-----	-----
Northeast.....	-----	-----	-----	3,476	829	-----	-----	-----	-----
Illinois.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	60	-----	-----	-----
Indiana.....	-----	4	34	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iowa.....	-----	422	1,822	-----	-----	2,052	-----	-----	-----
Michigan.....	28,056	-----	33,531	-----	-----	276	-----	-----	-----
Minnesota.....	47,097	148	193,794	36	-----	158,702	-----	-----	-----
Missouri.....	5,353	39	503	-----	-----	1,299	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	70,023	191	26,311	-----	-----	-----	3,459	1,044	429
Ohio.....	26,550	-----	33	-----	-----	28	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	44,733	77	29,765	-----	-----	37,835	-----	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	52,422	88	138,505	378	46	714	-----	-----	-----
North Central.....	274,234	969	424,298	414	46	200,966	3,459	1,044	429
North Carolina.....	196,018	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
East Central.....	196,018	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Alabama.....	71,854	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Arkansas.....	33,817	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	14,751	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Georgia.....	41,451	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	28,355	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	75,305	-----	250	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	382
South Carolina.....	24,635	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Texas.....	166,701	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Southern.....	456,869	-----	250	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	382
Arizona.....	597	-----	221	-----	-----	86,245	12,984	-----	-----
California.....	12,457	1,131	4,186	-----	-----	112,153	61,143	1,520	-----
Colorado.....	4,690	(⁷)	4,382	-----	-----	413,205	41,239	2,603	72
Idaho.....	-----	225	14,199	-----	-----	347,044	-----	1,358	-----
Kansas.....	1,771	1,088	24,414	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Montana.....	-----	800	14,381	-----	-----	144,285	-----	-----	-----
Nevada.....	-----	12	418	-----	-----	42,089	-----	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	10,420	-----	62	-----	-----	6,151	86,229	4,846	-----
North Dakota.....	-----	57	4,202	-----	-----	1,275	-----	-----	-----
Oregon.....	-----	222	13,882	-----	-----	142,073	497	3,718	1
Utah.....	-----	44,209	8,127	-----	-----	16,157	81	100	-----
Washington.....	-----	86,286	15,535	30	-----	244,390	4,199	21,435	6,814
Wyoming.....	-----	8	3,322	-----	-----	193,434	1,454	-----	-----
Western.....	29,935	⁷ 134,038	107,331	30	-----	1,748,501	207,826	35,580	6,887
Total.....	957,056	⁷ 135,007	531,879	3,920	875	1,949,467	211,285	36,624	7,698

⁷ Data for Colorado not available, therefore not included in totals.

TABLE 10.—Soil-building and range-building practices carried out, by States, 1943 agricultural conservation program—Continued

State and region	Supplemental practices																			Controlled burning of sagebrush	
	Vineyard removal	Tile drainage	Clearing and putting farm land into cul- tivation	Removal of scrub trees	Filling in pot holes	Grasshopper control	Storage of silage	Construction of lat- eral ditches	Harvesting legume seeds	Border planting of specified crops	Constructing trench silos	20 percent super-phosphate or equivalent	Improving stand of alfalfa	Constructing check plots	Irrigation of dry land farm gardens	Rock facing of old dams	Removal of stones from grazing land	Lining leaky reser- voirs and tanks	Adoption of cultural practices and management		Acres
New York.....	45	23,911																			
Pennsylvania.....	37																				
Northeast.....	82	23,911																			
Michigan.....			1,279					703													
Minnesota.....			6,980	15,463	4,739			25,110													
Nebraska.....						672,940	228,758														
South Dakota.....						1,601,956	205,647	24,888													
Wisconsin.....			4,975	9,901	16,172																
North Central.....			13,234	25,364	20,911	2,274,896	434,405	50,701													
Arkansas.....								23,731	580												
Louisiana.....								3,272	650												
Mississippi.....									6,390												
Oklahoma.....										146	3,908	16									
Texas.....										57,246	1,798	1,015	123								
Southern.....								27,003	7,620	57,392	5,706	1,061	123								
Colorado.....										988	2,039			30							21
Idaho.....																				30,491	
Kansas.....										52	18,676			10		2,708		80			
Montana.....																					
New Mexico.....										14	1,258					48	10				
North Dakota.....																					
Washington.....																					
Wyoming.....																					
Western.....										1,054	21,973			390	8,566	2,756	2,914	27,705			
Total.....	82	23,911	13,234	25,364	20,911	2,274,896	434,405	77,704	7,620	58,446	27,679	1,061	123	430	8,566	2,756	2,924	27,785	30,491	30,491	21

TABLE 11.—Number of payees, net payments, and average size of payment, by States and commodities, 1942 parity payment program

State and region	Payees				Net payments				Average size of payments			
	Corn	Wheat	Tobacco (types 42-44, 46, 51-55)	Total	Corn	Wheat	Tobacco (types 42-44, 46, 51-55)	Total	Corn	Wheat	Tobacco (types 42-44, 46, 51-55)	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New Hampshire.....												
Vermont.....												
Massachusetts.....												
Connecticut.....												
New York.....												
New Jersey.....												
Pennsylvania.....												
Northeast.....												
Illinois.....												
Indiana.....												
Iowa.....												
Michigan.....												
Minnesota.....												
Missouri.....												
Nebraska.....												
Ohio.....												
South Dakota.....												
Wisconsin.....												
North Central.....												
Delaware.....												
Maryland.....												
Virginia.....												
West Virginia.....												
North Carolina.....												
Kentucky.....												
Tennessee.....												
East Central.....												
Alabama.....												
Arkansas.....												
Georgia.....												
Mississippi.....												
Oklahoma.....												
South Carolina.....												
Texas.....												
Southern.....												

1 Less than \$500.

TABLE 11.—Number of payees, net payments, and average size of payment, by States and commodities, 1942 parity payment program—Con.

State and region	Payees				Net payments				Average size of payments			
	Corn	Wheat	Tobacco (types 42-44, 46, 51-55)	Total	Corn	Wheat	Tobacco (types 42-44, 46, 51-55)	Total	Corn	Wheat	Tobacco (types 42-44, 46, 51-55)	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Arizona.....	.....	690	.....	690	.....	82	.....	82	.....	118.85	.....	118.85
California.....	.....	7,525	.....	7,525	.....	1,250	.....	1,250	.....	166.11	.....	166.11
Colorado.....	.....	32,515	.....	32,515	.....	1,469	.....	1,469	.....	45.19	.....	45.19
Idaho.....	.....	27,968	.....	27,968	.....	2,274	.....	2,274	.....	81.29	.....	81.29
Kansas.....	47,307	177,578	.....	224,885	2,921	16,098	.....	19,019	61.74	90.66	.....	84.57
Montana.....	.....	42,638	.....	42,638	.....	4,400	.....	4,400	.....	103.19	.....	103.19
Nevada.....	.....	739	.....	739	.....	40	.....	40	.....	54.58	.....	54.58
New Mexico.....	.....	4,055	.....	4,055	.....	302	.....	302	.....	74.60	.....	74.60
North Dakota.....	.....	115,262	.....	115,262	.....	9,279	.....	9,279	.....	80.50	.....	80.50
Oregon.....	.....	15,616	.....	15,616	.....	1,920	.....	1,920	.....	122.92	.....	122.92
Utah.....	.....	12,643	.....	12,643	.....	464	.....	464	.....	36.74	.....	36.74
Washington.....	.....	13,569	.....	13,569	.....	3,930	.....	3,930	.....	289.61	.....	289.61
Wyoming.....	.....	5,711	.....	5,711	.....	300	.....	300	.....	52.47	.....	52.47
Western.....	47,307	456,509	.....	503,816	2,921	41,808	.....	44,729	61.74	91.58	.....	88.78
Puerto Rico.....	.....	.....	22,500	22,500	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	5.73	5.73
Insular.....	.....	.....	22,500	22,500	.....	.....	.....	129	.....	.....	5.73	5.73
Total.....	1,301,009	1,637,664	37,814	2,976,487	121,385	79,663	593	201,641	93.30	48.64	15.68	67.74

2 Preliminary.

TABLE 12.—Payments under agricultural adjustment, agricultural conservation, and parity payment programs, by program years, 1933-42

[All figures in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted]

Item	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Cotton:										
Adjustment or conservation	\$181,025	\$115,226	\$120,451	\$86,884	\$68,742	\$142,595	\$118,817	\$102,564	\$97,251	\$80,167
Parity				39,771		123,000	96,195	95,752	87,706	
Total	181,025	115,226	120,451	126,655	68,742	265,595	215,012	198,316	184,957	80,167
Wheat:										
Adjustment or conservation ¹	93,806	105,554	114,988	43,389		50,126	83,941	47,754	49,127	57,442
Parity							53,614	55,884	58,226	79,663
Total	93,806	105,554	114,988	43,389		50,126	137,555	103,638	107,353	137,105
Corn—Hogs: Adjustment										
Corn:										
Conservation ¹		311,852	176,886							
Parity						61,048	89,791	85,956	86,271	66,703
Total		311,852	176,886			61,048	60,131	43,826	43,915	121,385
Rice:										
Adjustment or conservation			9,642	2,593	2,763	1,966	1,539	916	806	495
Parity							1,802	1,299	2,481	
Total			9,642	2,593	2,763	1,966	3,341	2,215	3,287	495
Tobacco:										
Adjustment or conservation	2,059	43,930	16,020	15,380	11,471	10,622	7,476	12,573	11,687	8,365
Parity									4,580	593
Total	2,059	43,930	16,020	15,380	11,471	10,622	7,476	12,573	16,267	8,958
Peanuts: Adjustment or conservation			3,713	1,251	871	1,217	625	464	1,084	669
Rye: Adjustment				203						
Sugar: Adjustment or conservation		59,961	25,288	5,275	3,629					
Flax: Conservation				2,039						
Vegetables, commercial: Conservation							1,910	2,584	2,317	
Potatoes, commercial: Conservation							5,632	5,491	4,697	
General depleting: Conservation							70,502	68,401	79,254	
Soil-building				202,342	129,926	77,057	103,221	114,830	122,220	167,117
Range				58,456	81,666	80,734	12,218			
Naval stores				1,810	8,765	12,188	1,639	1,178	1,740	1,247
Total conservation				466	360	997				
Total conservation				420,088	308,193	444,645	497,311	442,711	456,454	386,335
Total parity				39,771		123,000	211,742	196,761	196,908	201,641
Grand total	276,890	636,523	466,988	459,859	308,193	567,645	709,053	639,472	653,362	587,976

¹ Wheat and corn included in general soil-depleting acreage under 1936 and 1937 agricultural conservation programs.

² Commercial corn area only.

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